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SEASONAL MIGRATION IN JOGJAKARTA

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1978

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FOREWORD

This research was executed without any snags owing to the support given by the Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program (SEAPRAP), a joint program of International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Ford Foundation.

The aim of this research is to study the socio-economic characteristics of the seasonal migrants in Jogjakarta as well as the factors that push or attract them - the incentives that make them go to Jogjakarta.

Finally, this research was able to progress smoothly due to the wonderful cooperation of the SEAPRAP staff and the staff of this research project on the Seasonal Migration in Jogjakarta. For this reason I would like to express my heartfelt thanks as well as my deepest appreciation especially to:

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The presentation of data or facts as well as the interpretation contained in this report will be my full responsibility.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Jogjakarta which acts as the centre for social, economic, political and cultural activities within the boundaries of the Daerah Istimewa Jogjakarta (Special Region, Jogjakarta), has always been a target of urbanisation that cannot be ignored. The visitors to the city of Jogjakarta comprise various groups, depending on their length of stay in Jogjakarta city. In this case they can be divided into two big groups, ie. the migrants who are temporary in nature and the migrants who intend to reside in Jogjakarta. The temporary migrant group may be further subdivided into several groups, among whom are those who stay temporarily in Jogjakarta city and then leave without returning to Jogjakarta city; others stay in the city of Jogjakarta for a short period, then leave for a while and after a specific period, return to the city.

The main theme of this research concerns the seasonal migrants, in other words, the people who enter or leave Jogjakarta periodically. The migrants who stay on in Jogjakarta are those who go there, then reside for a long period and finally make it their domicile. This situation is closely related to an understanding of urbanisation. To be more specific, seasonal migrants are the people who periodically go to Jogjakarta or leave the place for certain reasons and within a specific period of time. They are not what are known as commuters who go to Jogjakarta city and then return to their area of origin on a daily basis. As Jogjakarta city is surrounded by regions which have different and varying physiographical backgrounds, hence those who come to Jogjakarta city as seasonal migrants also have varying backgrounds.

1.2 Aim of Research

This research project is conducted with the aim of learning the socio-economic characteristics of the seasonal migrants - their situation in their place of origin as well as their situation in Jogjakarta city; their pattern of mobility as well as the motivation that drives these seasonal migrants to Jogjakarta or makes them leave the city. In other words, it can be stated that the factors which are related to their place of origin (push factors), pattern of mobility as well as the factors that are related to the place to which they are going (pull factors or factors of attraction), will be projected in this research.

1.3 Hypothesis

The hypotheses which were forwarded in this research are related to

- a) background of the area of origin, especially concerning the socio-economy.
- b) the pattern of mobility of the seasonal migrants.
- c) the condition of the new place (Jogjakarta city) in its relation to income, work and also the place of residence.

1.4 Research Method

This study on the seasonal migrants in Jogjakarta city made use of the "sampling" method. To better understand the distribution of the seasonal migrants in Jogjakarta, there was a pre-survey conducted throughout Jogjakarta city.

As data on the seasonal migrants was not officially registered for each district of the city, thus in the pre-survey an inventory was kept of the types of employment as well as the places of residence in the city. As most of them live in groups in Jogjakarta, we thus took a proportional sample for each type of occupation. This was easily done as their places of residence were fixed, easily identifiable and could be found easily. When this inventory for all the areas was collected the individual respondents were systematically chosen, i.e. random and fixed interval sampling was used to determine the respondents.

From the point of view of distribution of the places of residence in the various districts of Jogjakarta, the respondents were chosen evenly. In the data inventory that was compiled, 31 types of occupation are listed for them in Jogjakarta city, this can be further grouped into 4 major occupations. The comparison of the number of respondents according to each group is as follows:

Table 1
Comparison of the Number of Respondents in Each Area of
Activity, Taken Systematically

No.	Type of activity	Total	%
1	Sells food	246	50.83
2	Sells drinks	121	25
3	Sells other than food or drinks	36	7.44
4	Service sector	81	16.73
Total		484	100

Source: Data Primair (Primary data)

1.5 Form of Questionnaire

In this research we used a form of questionnaire which was similar to those which were used in past experiences so that it would facilitate the interviewing as well as the coding. We arranged the phrases in the questionnaire in a practical manner so that it could be easily understood by the respondent and can be simply presented by the interviewer.

To save labour, time and costs the columns for data that is obtained from the list of questions in the questionnaire are also inserted in the questionnaire so that the interviewer can complete them as soon as he returns from the field. He could also do any corrections on the data that are not very clear. Hence, the time that would normally be needed for the coding could be eliminated and be used for some other activity.

The results of this method proved highly satisfying because:

- 1) The reliability of the data could be more accurately maintained as the interviewer's memory was still fresh since he had just completed the interview.
- 2) Time saving was well-implemented. The interviewers were instructed to carry out the coding as soon as they returned home from the field.
- 3) Since the coder was not a different person, delays that could have resulted from illegible writing could thus be avoided.
- 4) Labour could also be saved. The interviewer who also acted as coder was able to allocate his time as well and as effectively as possible. During the day they could hold the interviews and at night they could correct the results of the interview as well as insert the data in the columns that had been prepared.

1.6 Techniques of Data Collection

1.6.1 Primary Data

Prior to the field work, to obtain the primary data the research team which comprised 5 interviewers, Project Leader, two assistant project leaders as well as one field supervisor, held a discussion on the questionnaire in order to perfect it. Then a pre-test of the questionnaire was carried out and any additions that were needed to simplify the interviewing were later included. Prior to the actual implementation of the fieldwork, a letter of request was sent to the Chief Official of the Government Bureau in Jogjakarta for permission to conduct the survey. The permission was granted and the officials of the different districts in the city of Jogjakarta were instructed by the Chief to cooperate and help in the course

of the research project on the seasonal migration in Jogjakarta.

The primary data was obtained through the technique of direct communication, ie. interviewing the respondents with the use of the questionnaire that had been prepared. The interviewers were chosen on the basis of their working experience in the field of research as well as their mastery of language - the local dialect used - ie. both Javanese and Indonesian. This matter is extremely important because a large proportion of the seasonal migrants are not able to use bahasa Indonesia (the national language) fluently so that the local dialect (in this case Javanese) is greatly needed to enable one to approach them.

1.6.2. Secondary Data

What we mean by secondary data here is data that concerns the seasonal migrants but which we are unable to obtain directly from the respondents themselves. This data is obtained by communicating with the officials/offices directly or even indirectly. This data is essential as it needs to be used as a means of measuring or even comparing, as well as correcting, the responses which can sometimes stray far from the actual truth.

1.7 Data Processing

The first step that was taken was compiling the data into similar groups to facilitate the calculation as well as the analysis. Before this could be carried out the different types of tables had to be prepared - they could contain just one variable or two or more variables. The form of the tables which are well prepared will greatly help in the analysis of the data as well as provide new information which were not thought of. To arrange the tables we were guided by the hypotheses that were mentioned earlier, ie. concerning their place of origin, pattern of mobility, and the new place to which they aim to go.

The detailed calculations of the figures were done by the computer facilities which were available.

1.8 Preparation of the Report

This report deals first with the main thoughts on which this research activity is based as well as the scientific order used for its completion. This explanation is presented in Chapter I.

As observation on the seasonal migrants involves the analysis of environment, in Chapter II we explain the geographical background of Jogjakarta in which we observe the socio-economic and physical conditions. Apart from this we also describe the hinterland

of Jogjakarta and at the same time provide a picture concerning the background of the seasonal migrants.

Chapter III specially projects the socio-economic characteristics of the seasonal migrants, whether in Jogjakarta or in their place of origin, as well as their pattern of mobility. And to end this report we explain several conclusions that were drawn from this research.

CHAPTER II

Geographical Background of Jogjakarta City

2.1 Location

Jogjakarta City is situated between east longitude $110^{\circ}23'29''$ and east longitude $110^{\circ}28'53''$ and between south latitude $7^{\circ}49'29''$ and south latitude $7^{\circ}50'84''$. Temperatures range from highs of 30°C to 33°C and to lows of around 22°C to 25°C . Annual temperatures average 25.6°C .

The topography of Jogjakarta as a whole is flat and it is located on the plain area on the foot of the volcano Mt Merapi (fluvio volcanic foot plain). From the west-east direction, the plain is crossed by a number of rivers flowing southward.

Administratively, Jogjakarta city is bordered by two regencies, Sleman regency on the north and Bantul regency on the south. Jogjakarta city itself is the government center of the Special Jogjakarta Region (Daerah Istimewa Jogjakarta). The regencies of Sleman and Bantul form the borders of Jogjakarta city and are considered as the rural agrarian hinterlands of the city. The other regencies within the Special Jogjakarta Region are the Kulon Progo regency and the Gunung Kidul regency. In the following analyses, these regencies are related to the areas where the seasonal migrants in Jogjakarta come from originally.

2.2 Conditions in the hinterlands of Jogjakarta City

Based on a survey carried out by the regional government of the Special Jogjakarta Region, the socio-economic conditions of villages in each area can be stated as follows:

Table 2

The number of villages in each regency in the Special Jogjakarta Region based on the potential of its area.

Regencies	Number of Villages	Poorest	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Unknown
Sleman	86	-	12	65	8	1	-
Kl. Progo	88	2	17	62	7	-	-
Bantul	75	11	5	35	21	-	3
Ga. Kidul	144	82	32	29	1	-	-
Special Jogjakarta Region	393	95	66	191	37	1	3

Source: Regional Planning Special Jogjakarta Region

From the data in Table 2 it can be seen that the district groupings which come under 'poorest' include a large proportion from the Gunung Kidul Regency. This is natural because a large proportion of this regency is chalky (plateau), dating back to the lower Miocene Age onwards and this fact is characterised by the many underground rivers. Hence there are several limiting factors that have a serious effect on livelihood: among which is the Karst Topography relief which affects transport and communication and soil, which affects the production of food. Irrigation in the region is very poor; almost all vegetation has to depend on rainfall alone. This physical background has a serious effect on the social and economic life of the inhabitants.

Bantul Regency also has several villages that are included in the 'poorest' category, most of them being in the transition zone ie. between the Karst region (Gunung Kidul) and the alluvial plains of Gunung Merapi. This regency also has the most number of districts that are considered 'good' because in Bantul itself a large proportion of the districts have a technical system of irrigation and the land is fertile as it is an alluvial plain.

The other two regencies, ie. Sleman and Kulon Progo, have a similar regional potency. Only the distance from Jogjakarta affects the number of seasonal migrants or commuters from these two areas to Jogjakarta. The regencies that should be noted for their location in relation to Jogjakarta are Bantul Regency and Sleman Regency. Apart from these two regencies sharing a common boundary with Jogja, they are also good areas for farming. The inhabitants of these two regions also go to Jogjakarta to work, the majority of them being commuters who travel there and return home daily. In this case they are not included in this research. A large part of Sleman Regency includes the alluvial plain of the Gunung Merapi and has relatively good irrigation.

2.3 Situation of the Inhabitants

2.3.1 Size and Growth of the Population

Based on the records of the Sub. Direktorat Pemerintah Kota Madya Jogjakarta (Sub. Department, Government Bureau, City of Jogjakarta), the number and growth of inhabitants in Jogjakarta from 1971 is shown in Table 3. From the table we can calculate the percentage of increase in the number of inhabitants per year. For 1971 - 1972, an increase of 1.05% is noted, for 1972 - 1973 there was an increase of 2.01% and for 1973 - 1974 it was 0.80%. Roughly, the average increase of population in Jogjakarta per year between 1971 - 1974 is 1.28%. By comparing the increase in the number of inhabitants to the increase in the number of heads of households we can get a picture concerning the size of a family as well as the marriage frequency per year.

Table 3

Total population & growth of Population based on Sex
1971 - 1975

Year	Males	Increase	Females	Increase	Total	Increase
1971	171,088		172,205		343,293	
		1,223		2,378		3,601
1972	172,311		174,583		346,894	
		3,828		3,135		6,963
1973	176,139		177,718		353,857	
		1,539		1,303		2,842
1974	177,678		179,021		356,699	
		463		336		799
1975	178,141		179,357		357,498	March '75

Source: Sub. Pemerintah Kotamadya Yogyakarta
March 1975.

The number of heads of households in 1971 to March 1975 is recorded in the table below:

Table 4

Total number and Increase in Number of Household Heads based
on sex. 1971 - 1975.

Year	Males	Increase	Females	Increase	Total	Increase
1971	52,446		14,983		67,429	
		1,082		372		1,454
1972	53,528		15,355		68,883	
		1,466		401		1,867
1973	54,994		15,576		70,750	
		608		74		682
1974	55,602		15,830		71,432	
		240		52		292
1975	55,842		15,882		71,724	March '75

When the rate of increase in the above two tables are compared it shows that the annual increase in the number of household heads is higher than the increase in the number of inhabitants. The increase in the heads of households for each year is calculated as follows:

Between 1971 - 1972 the increase in heads of households is 2.15%, for 1972 - 1973 it is 2.71%, for 1973 - 1974 it is 0.19%. When the average increase in the heads of households between 1971 - 1974 is calculated, it is 1.94%. The average number of members in a family for each year that is calculated from the two tables (3 & 4) is as follows:

Table 5

Number of inhabitants, number of heads of households
and average number of members in a family
1971 - 1975 (March)

Year	No. of inhabitants	No/household heads	Av. no. family members
1971	343,293	67,429	5.09
1972	346,894	68,883	5.03
1973	353,857	70,750	5.00
1974	356,699	71,432	4.99
1975	357,498	71,724	4.98 March '75

Calculation from Tables 3 & 4

The above table shows that between 1971 - 1975 the average total number in a family is 5.02. When the variation in the average family total for each subdistrict of Jogjakarta is compared, it can be seen that the subdistrict of Danurejan has the lowest average while the highest average is found in the subdistrict of Gondokusuman. This is natural since Gondokusuman is close to the campuses of the well-known tertiary institutions of education in Jogjakarta such as the University of Gadjah Mada, University of Islam Indonesian Campus, the campus of the Institute of Islamic Religion of Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, and several secondary schools. Hence the students, undergraduates and students of religion tend to choose this district as their place of residence.

2.3.2 Population Density

The population density in Jogjakarta shows an interesting variation which can roughly be explained as follows:

Areas that are far from the city center normally have a lower density compared to the areas that are closer to the city center. The next table shows the variation in the population density of Jogjakarta.

Table 6

Population density in Jogjakarta according to
subdistricts (data taken in March 1975)

Subdistrict	No. of inhabitants	Area (ha)	Density/ha
1. Tegalrejo	21,755	293	74
2. Jetis	31,351	172	180
3. Gondokusuman	47,461	404	107
4. Danurejan	26,317	110	239
5. Gedong tengen	25,315	99	255
6. Ngampilan	22,914	86	266
7. Wirobrajan	20,689	180	115
8. Mantrijeron	28,463	258	110
9. Kraton	26,513	137	193
10. Gondomanan	21,176	113	188
11. Pakualaman	14,458	64	226
12. Mergangsan	28,552	233	133
13. Umbulharjo	28,600	758	37
14. Kotagede	13,938	393	40

Source: Sub Dept., Govt. Bureau, City of Jogjakarta 1975.

The above table shows that the subdistricts of Gedong tengen, Ngampilan and Pakualaman have high densities per hectare; the highest density being in Ngampilan subdistrict. The subdistricts of Umbulharjo and Kotagede have a low population density of less than 50 inhabitants per hectare. This is natural because these subdistricts which are on the outskirts of the city have a large area, hence the number of inhabitants become administratively smaller per hectare compared to the subdistricts which are closer to the city center.

In relation to the study of migration and urbanisation, it is important to study the change in population density. In studying the change in population density we indirectly learn of the movements of the inhabitants and the direction of urban growth.

Table 7 shows the difference in population density in Jogjakarta from 1961 to 1971. We can see that in 1961, 9 subdistricts in Jogjakarta had a population density that was above the average figure. For the same year, the subdistricts with the most pronounced population density were found in Gedong tengen, Pakualaman, Ngampilan and Danurejan. For the year 1971, there were not only 9 subdistricts but 10 of them which had a population density which was above the average figure. Gondokusuman which in 1961 was below the average figure, had a density which was above the average for 1971.

Table 7

Changes in population density, degree of change in
population density and rate of growth in population
in Jogjakarta from 1961 - 1971.

Subdistrict	Pop. density per km ²		Change in population density 1961-1971 (%)	Rate of population increase 1961-1971 (%)
	1961	1971		
1. Tegalrejo	25,006	25,270	1.01	0.11
2. Pakualaman	24,697	23,830	0.96	- 0.64
3. Ngampilan	23,809	25,164	1.06	0.56
4. Danurejan	22,563	23,286	1.03	0.32
5. Kraton	17,894	18,625	1.04	0.40
6. Gd. manan	17,549	18,072	1.03	0.30
7. Jetis	16,546	17,656	1.07	0.74
8. Mergangsan	10,591	11,592	1.09	0.94
9. Wirobrajan	9,638	11,667	1.21	1.93
10. Gd. Kusuman	9,323	11,074	1.19	1.74
11. Mantrijeron	9,108	10,280	1.13	1.54
12. Tg. rejo	5,497	6,711	1.22	2.02
13. Kotagede	3,485	3,814	1.09	0.90
14. Ubl. harjo	2,499	3,482	1.39	3.90
Jogjakarta City	9,529	10,531	1.11	1.03

Source: Census 1961 & 1971, Census Bureau, Jakarta.

When the percentage of change in population density is seen, it shows that the subdistricts that lie in the outskirts of the city (low density) had a high degree of change in density. The order according to size of change in the density of the subdistricts is as follows:

Umbulharjo, Tegalrejo, Wirobrajan, Gondokusuman, Mantrijeron, Kotagede, Mergangsan, Jetis, Ngampilan, Kraton, Danurejan, Gondomanan, Gedongtengen, & Pakualaman.

The above situation occurred not by accident but is closely related to the spatial distribution of each subdistrict. The subdistricts which are situated on the outskirts of the city generally still have room for new areas of habitation.

2.3.3 Composition of Population

In relation to the seasonal migration problem, we feel it is necessary here to give a picture concerning the composition of the population in Jogjakarta based on their livelihood. According to the official data produced by the Government Department of the City of Jogjakarta - there are eleven main occupations including the unemployed. Of these 11 occupations the unemployed occupy the second position, below the labourers. The following table does not include the schoolchildren.

Table 8

Structure of the employment field of the inhabitants in Jogjakarta, 1973 - 1974.

Type of work	1973	1974	Rate of increase (%)
1. Civil servant	24,766	24,977	0.85
2. ABRI	5,312	5,354	0.79
3. Farmer	1,946	1,983	1.90
4. Farm labourer	1,946	1,983	1.90
5. Trader	31,975	33,312	4.18
6. Labourer	52,460	53,911	2.77
7. Private (firms)	16,878	16,909	0.18
8. Civil pensioner	14,148	14,172	0.17
9. ABRI pensioner	1,824	1,788	- 1.97
10. Unemployed	39,132	39,160	0.06
11. Others	567	567	0.71
City of Jogjakarta	190,954	194,120	
Average increase			1.05

From the data above what should be observed is the rate of increase of the traders and labourers which is 4.18% and 2.77% respectively. Although a comprehensive research concerning the issue is not yet available, there is a big possibility that it is caused by a substantial stream of newcomers since the two occupations concerned are relatively easy to obtain and perform. Furthermore it should be noted that during those years Jogjakarta and the neighbouring regions experienced a long drought and this factor could have motivated the inhabitants of the surrounding regions to try their luck in the city by entering into the world of trade or by becoming labourers.

CHAPTER III

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEASONAL MIGRANTS IN JOGJAKARTA

This chapter will concentrate on the socio-economic characteristics of the seasonal migrants. To be able to analyse all the processes of population movement, there are three factors that should receive special attention.

The first factor that should be observed concerns the problem which is related to the surrounding conditions, whether social, economical, physical or cultural, in the place of origin. By knowing these factors, the propelling factors of migration can be determined.

The second factor concerns the form or the pattern of movement of the inhabitants. Since this report is focused on the inhabitants who come to Jogjakarta to stay, then leave Jogjakarta for a while before returning again to the city, ie. they enter and leave at periodic intervals - the form of this movement will thus be the subject of observation.

The third factor that should be observed is the socio-economic situation of the migrants in the place they go to, in this case Jogjakarta. By studying their situation in Jogjakarta we will also learn the main factors that attract them to the city.

3.1 Background of the seasonal migrants in their place of origin

3.1.1 Place of origin of the seasonal migrants

The 484 respondents showed that their places of origin were not confined to the administrative territory of the Special Region Jogjakarta alone but includes the other areas as well. To analyse this, their places of origin will be divided into 6 regions although as a rough guideline there are only two areas, ie. those who originate from the Special Region Jogjakarta administrative unit and those who originate from areas that are outside this administrative unit.

Klaten district which is outside the administrative unit of the Special Region Jogjakarta, should be in a group by itself because it has a strikingly large number of migrants, whereas the other areas outside the Jogjakarta Special Region show only a small figure and they can be grouped as one unit.

As the four regencies that are in the Jogjakarta Special Region show different physiographical backgrounds as well as social and economic variations, each district therefore, is a group in itself.

The breakdown of migrants according to their place of origin is as follows:

Table 9

Migrant groups according to their area of origin

Area of Origin	(%)
a) Within the Special Region Jogjakarta	
Gunung Kidul Regency	47.51
Bantul Regency	0.41
Kulon Progo Regency	1.85
Sleman Regency	0.20
b) Outside the Special Region Jogjakarta	
Klaten Region and its surroundings	28.10
Regions other than Klaten district	18.80
c) Others	2.92
Respondents	100.00

Source: Data Primair (Primary data)

It should be noted that the places of origin of certain migrants are not specifically known because they have often moved from one place to another. They make up 2.92% of the respondents and are grouped as "Others". What should be noted is that only the Gunung Kidul regency and the Klaten district have the highest number of migrants who originate from there. This problem seems natural because almost the whole regency of Gunung Kidul is considered as a poor area with a physiographical background that is bad for farming.

On the whole, although the Klaten district and its surroundings does not belong to the 'poor' category, the southern region has a coarse relief as well as a physiographical background that is unfavourable to farming. The majority of the migrants who originate from Klaten are from the southern part of Klaten.

Sleman Regency and Bantul Regency which are directly connected to Jogjakarta and which have a relatively better physiographical condition than Gunung Kidul, have commuters who travel to and from Jogjakarta. This situation is similar to that found in Kabupaten Kulon Progo (Kulon Progo Regency). Furthermore the good infrastructure for transport from these two areas greatly influences the inhabitants' decision against staying in Jogjakarta for long periods.

3.1.2 Possessions in place of origin

It is important to know this because it will give a direct picture concerning the motivation that makes them go to the city in search of more income. The respondents are asked several things including the:

- condition of their home
- possession of land
- possession of domestic animals
- possession of a means of transport
- several other possessions that are not included in the above.

The list of possessions they were asked is listed in the questionnaire as item no. 50. By adding the scores given for each possession we are able to determine the index of goods possessed by the respondent.

The results of the data concerning the index of possessions is given in Table 10. In this case the index of possessions is related to the place of origin of the respondent.

Table 10 shows that the range in the value of the index of possessions between 10 - 50 is found grouped in the low Index of Possessions. When this is related to the respondents' place of origin, whether Gunung Kidul, Kulon Progo, Klaten district or the other areas outside the Special Region Jogjakarta, it shows the same symptoms: the majority of the respondents have an IP (Index of Possessions) that is very low. In other words, poverty in their place of origin has motivated them into seeking extra income elsewhere and some of these inhabitants have gone to Jogjakarta.

Respondents who have an IP lower than 25 make up 90.90% and this group belongs to the lowest scale on the Index of Possessions. The rest, ie. 9.10% have an IP standard that is low to moderate. As a means of comparison, we present the graph which is related to these facts (See Graph 1). The graph clearly shows that the higher the standard of the Index of Possessions the smaller the percentage of seasonal migrants and this is the general symptom for each area of origin.

Gunung Kidul which is the most negative place of origin has the highest number of respondents with a low IP percentage whether it is the percentage in terms of place of origin or whether it is seen as a whole. Next to Gunung Kidul Regency, the Klaton district has the highest number of migrants to Jogjakarta who have a low IP. The reason has been explained earlier, especially the physiographic conditions which are most unfavourable to farming in both these regions.

TABLE 10

INDEX OF POSSESSIONS IN PLACE OF ORIGIN

Index of Possessions	PLACE OF ORIGIN											
	G. K.				B. T.				K. P.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
/10	86	37.55	40.56	17.76	2	100	0.94	0.41	1	11.11	0.47	0.21
10 - /15	61	26.63	43.88	12.60					7	77.78	5.03	1.44
15 - /20	20	8.73	52.63	4.13								
20 - /25	36	15.72	70.58	7.44								
25 - /30	10	4.36	66.68	2.07					1	11.11	6.66	0.21
30 - /35	9	3.93	60	1.86								
35 - /40	3	1.31	50	0.62								
40 - /45	1	0.46	33.33	0.21								
45 - /50												
= 50	3	1.31	60	0.62								
	229	100		47.31	2	100	0.94	0.41	9	100		1.86

contd...

TABLE 10

INDEX OF POSSESSIONS IN PLACE OF ORIGIN

Index of Possessions	PLACE OF ORIGIN											
	S. L.				K. L. T.				Outside Spec. Reg. Jogja			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<10	1	100	0.47	0.21	78	56.52	36.79	16.11	40	43.95	18.86	8.27
10 - <15					39	28.26	28.05	8.06	28	30.76	20.14	5.78
15 - <20					8	5.79	21.05	1.65	8	8.79	21.05	1.65
20 - <25					7	5.07	13.74	1.44	4	4.39	7.84	0.83
25 - <30					3	2.2	20	0.62	1	1.09	6.66	0.21
30 - <35					1	0.72	6.66	0.21	5	5.55	33.34	1.03
35 - <40					1	0.72	16.66	0.21	2	2.19	33.34	0.4
40 - <45					1	0.72	33.33	0.21	1	1.09	33.34	0.21
45 - <50												
= 50									2	2.19	40	0.41
	1	100		0.21	131	100		28.51	91			18.80

contd...

TABLE 10

INDEX OF POSSESSIONS IN PLACE OF ORIGIN

Index of Possessions	PLACE OF ORIGIN							
					TOTAL			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<10	4	28.57	1.91	0.83	212	43.80	100	
10 - <15	4	28.57	2.9	0.83	139	28.71	100	
15 - <20	2	14.29	5.27	0.41	38	7.85	100	
20 - <25	4	28.57	7.84	0.33	51	10.53	100	
25 - <30					15	3.09	100	
30 - <35					15	3.09	100	
35 - <40					6	1.23	100	
40 - <45					3	0.61	100	
45 - <50								
= 50					5	1.09	100	
	14	100		2.90	484	100		100

Note:

1. = Absolute

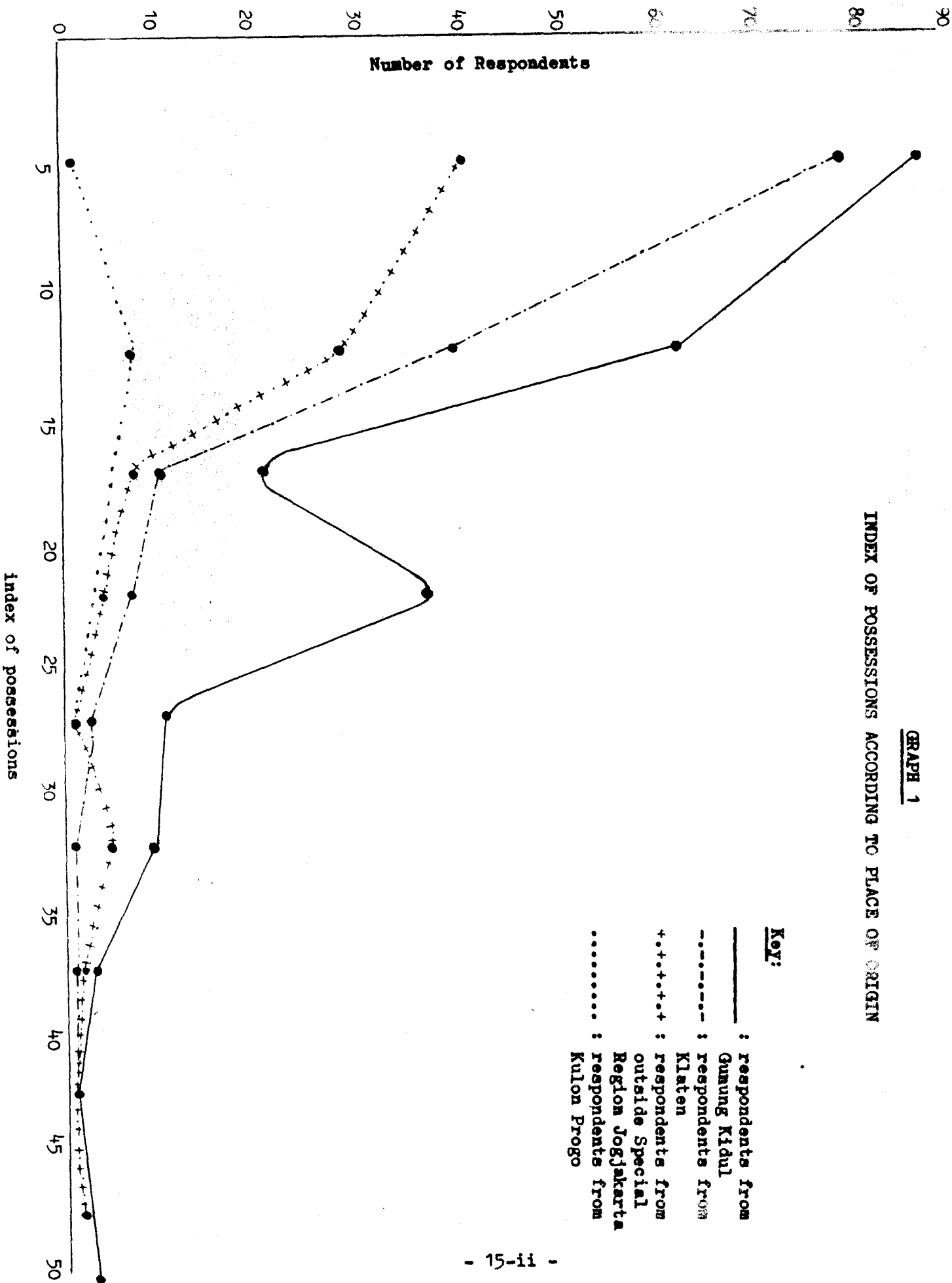
2 = Vertical percentage

3 = Horizontal %

4 = Total %

GRAPH 1

INDEX OF POSSESSIONS ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ORIGIN



3.1.3 Possession of land in place of origin

In this study we found that the majority of the seasonal migrants are farmers. Based on the assumption that they are tied to their farming activity, it is essential to know the total area of land in their possession in their village. It is important to know this especially in relation to the frequency of return to their village and the length of stay there and also in relation to the socio-economic background, which will be factors that help determine their desire to move to a different place. See Table 11 for clarification.

In Table 11 the distribution of respondents according to possession of land is clearly seen. The form of land possession itself can be divided into three types, ie. land for rice cultivation, dry fields (land that is not irrigated) and the small plots or the yards that are connected to the dwelling place.

Before we look at the comparison of the figures recorded in Table 11, it should be pointed out that there are a number of respondents who do not know about the land they own. They are placed in a grouping of their own.

Ownership of land is differentiated into four groups based on their size. These four groups are: areas that are smaller than 0.1 hectare, land between 0.1 - 1 hectare, land area above 1 hectare, and those who do not own any farming land.

There is a large group of respondents who do not own any farmland. 74.93% of the respondents do not own any land for rice cultivation, 66.56% do not own any yard and 34.75% do not own any dry land. The others make up only a small group. By observing the above facts it can be concluded that economic pressure in the places of origin is greatly felt by the migrants, and will also be a factor that motivates them to leave the place. To compare the distribution of respondents in relation to land possession and the form of use, see Graph 2. It shows that the largest percentage is in the category for those who do not own any land, next is ownership of dry land and finally ownership of small plots.

The situation is especially related to village of origin where the physiographic background for the majority of the respondents are areas that are unfavourable to cultivation. However, in spite of that, they generally still do own some land for farming. This is proved by the low percentage of those in the same group who own dry land or even their own yard area. In fact, in the groups that own land between 0.1 - 1 hectare, or even the group that owns above 1 hectare of land, those who own dry land or even small plots show a slightly higher percentage than ownership of rice fields. Due to the low level of education as well as the inheritance system that has not been worked out for some of the respondents, they do not know how much land they own or what share of the land they own

TABLE 11

AREA OF LAND OWNED IN RELATION TO TYPE OF LAND

AREA OF LAND OWNED	TYPE OF LAND OWNED											
	Ricefields			Dry Land			Small Plots					
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
0 (None)	359	74.93	0	0	322	66.56	0	0	168	34.75	0	0
< 500 metres	11	2.27	250	2750	15	3.10	250	3750	53	10.95	250	13250
500 - < 1000	6	1.24	750	4500	12	2.47	750	54000	4	0.82	750	3000
1000 - < 2000	20	4.11	1500	30000	5	1.03	1500	4500	8	1.64	1500	12000
2000 - < 3000	9	1.86	2500	22500	39	8.06	2500	97500	53	10.95	2500	132500
3000 - < 4000	-	-	3500	-	3	0.61	3500	10500	12	2.47	3500	42000
4000 - < 5000	1	0.20	4500	4500	-	-	-	-	6	1.24	4500	27000
5000 - < 6000	11	2.27	5500	60500	35	7.23	5500	192500	27	5.58	5500	148500
6000 - < 7000	1	0.20	6500	6500	-	-	-	-	10	2.07	6500	65000
7000 - < 8000	3	0.61	7500	22500	-	-	-	-	7	1.45	7500	52500
8000 - < 9000	1	0.20	8500	8500	-	-	-	-	5	1.03	8500	42500
9000 - < 10000	1	0.20	9500	9500	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	9500	9500
1 Ha - < 1.5 Ha	2	0.41	12500	25000	7	1.45	12500	87500	15	3.10	12500	187500
1.5 Ha - < 2.5 Ha	-	-	20000	-	4	0.82	20000	80000	1	0.20	20000	20000
2.5 Ha - < 3.5 Ha	2	0.41	30000	60000	1	0.2	30000	30000	1	0.20	30000	30000
Others	57	11.78	-	-	41	8.47	-	-	113	23.35	-	-
TOTAL	484	100%	-	256750	484	100%	-	560250	484	100%	-	785750

Explanation:

0 : Absolute total

1 : Vertical %

2 : Intermediate value (x)

3 : 0.2 (x, x)

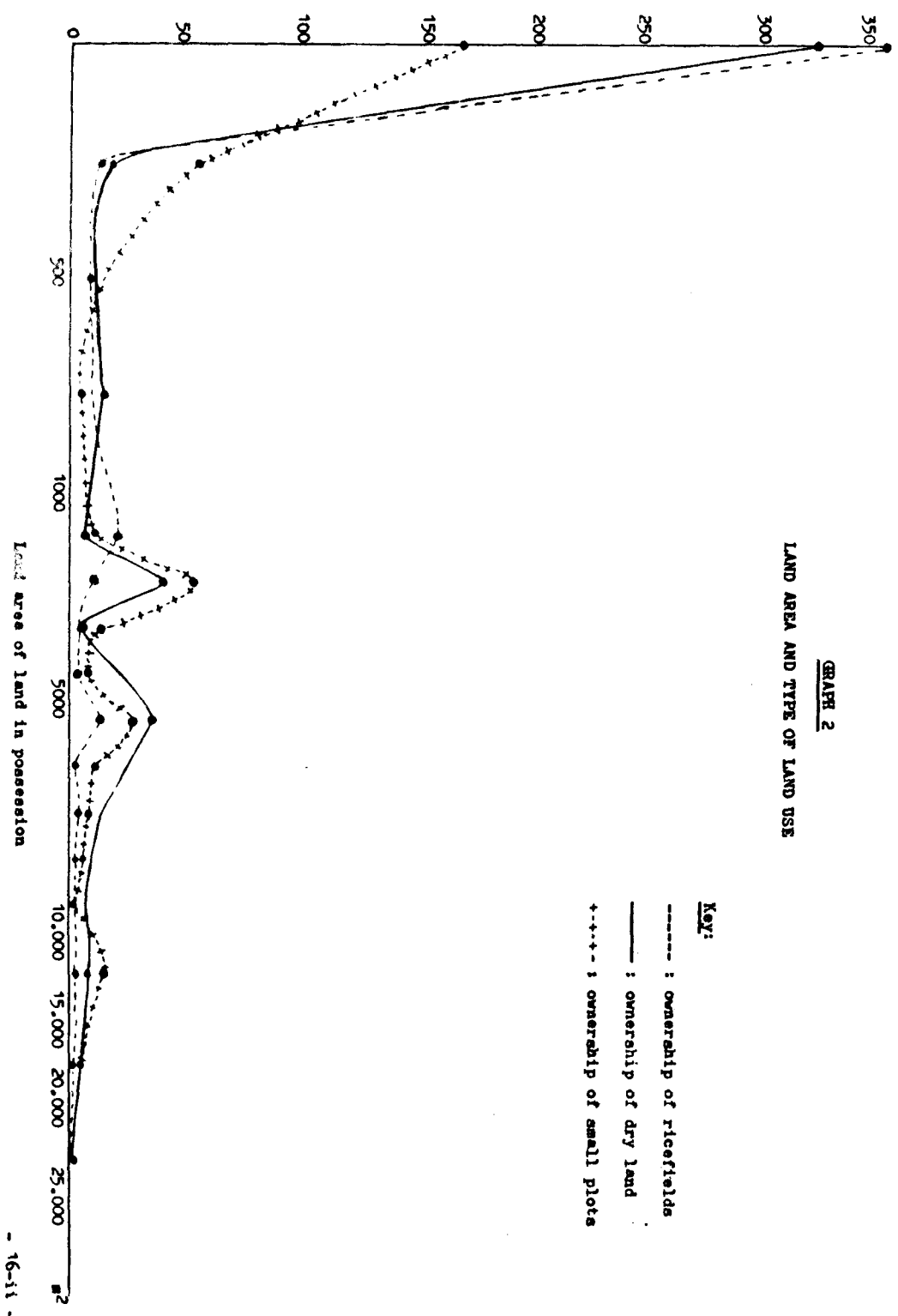
$$x = \frac{256750}{427} = 601.288 \text{ m}^2$$

$$x = \frac{622500}{443} = 1405.191 \text{ m}^2$$

$$x = \frac{282500}{372} = 2116.576 \text{ m}^2$$

Source: Data Primair (1977)

GRAPH 2
LAND AREA AND TYPE OF LAND USE



since the land still belonged to their parents at the time of the research. This last group of respondents made up 11.78% of those who own ricefields, 8.47% of those own dry land and 23.35% of those who own little plots of enclosed land.

3.1.4. Status of the respondent in relation to ownership of land

In this case we do not differentiate on the types of land use. This is because farming activity that is carried on in the places of origin will increase the obligation to return to those areas.

The status of the respondent in their village of origin can be divided into 6 groups:

- 1) Working owner farmers
- those who own the land and still work on it themselves.
- 2) Non-working owner farmers
- those who own the land but employ other people to do the work or lease the planting period to someone else.
- 3) Worker farmers
- those who do not own land but work permanently on a plot of land that belongs to someone else.
- 4) Farm workers
- those who do not own land and during specific periods of farming activity are hired by others to work on their farmlands.
- 5) Unemployed
- those who do not own any farmland and have no occupation whatsoever.
- 6) Others
- those who do not belong to any of the 5 categories above.

The above distribution shows that for each area of origin the group of working farmer owners is the most common; next come the farm labourers, then the unemployed followed by the 'others' and finally the working farmers and the non-working farmer owners. It should be noted that, on the assumption that an owner farmer works all his land, the average area of the ricefield being 601,288 m^2 , average dry land 1,405.19 m^2 and average plot 2116.57 m^2 - the income will be far from sufficient to meet the food needs for the average family of five, ie. husband, wife and children. This situation will be more deeply felt by those who do not own any farmland at all. To clarify this situation, see Table 12 which gives the comparison of the status of the respondent in his area of origin.

TABLE 12

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN VILLAGE ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

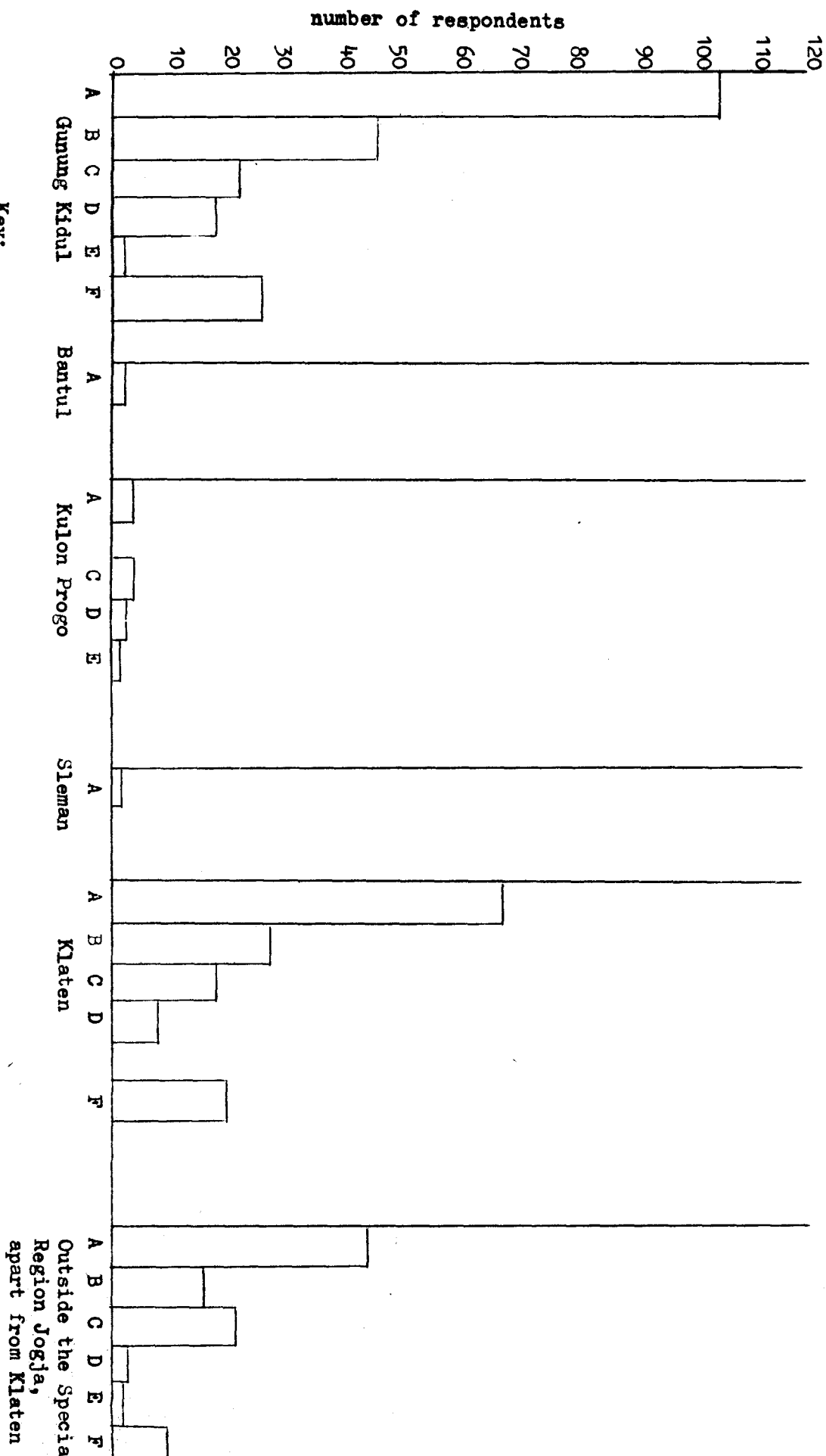
No.	Type of Occupation in place of origin	Gunung Kidul			Bantul			Kulon Progo			Sleman			Klaten			Outside the Special Region, Jogjakarta			Others			Total	Percent						
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3									
1	Working farmer owners	113	50.21	49.56	23.76	2	100	0.86	0.41	3	33.33	1.29	0.62	1	100	0.43	0.21	67	48.55	28.87	13.84	43	47.25	18.53	8.88	1	7.14	0.21	232	47.93
2	Non-working farmer owners	2	0.87	66.66	0.41									1	1.09	33.33	0.21											3	0.62	
3	Working farmers	18	7.86	60	3.72					3	33.34	9.99	0.62	7	5.07	23.33	1.45	2	2.19	6.66	0.41							30	6.20	
4	Farm labourer	46	20.11	48.93	9.50					2	22.22	2.12	0.41	27	19.56	28.78	5.58	15	16.48	15.95	3.10	4	28.57	4.25	0.83				94	19.42
5	Unemployed	22	9.60	33.33	4.55					1	11.11	1.51	0.21	18	13.04	27.27	3.72	21	23.07	31.83	14.34	4	28.57	6.06	0.83				66	13.64
6	Others	26	11.35	44.06	5.37									19	13.76	31.97	3.92	9	9.92	15.25	1.86	5	35.72	8.47	1.03				59	12.19
	Total	229	100	47.31	2	100	0.41	9	100	1.86	1	100	0.21	138	100	28.51	91	100	18.80	14	100	2.90	484							

Note:

- 0 = Absolute total
1 = Vertical percentage
2 = Horizontal percentage
3 = Total percentage

Diagram 1

COMPARISON BETWEEN NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND STATUS
OF RESPONDENTS IN PLACE OF ORIGIN



Key:

- A = Farmer owners who work the land
- B = Farm labourers
- C = Unemployed
- D = Working farmers
- E = Non-working farmer owners
- F = Others

From Table 12 it is seen that for the poor areas such as Gunung Kidul and the southern parts of Klaten, the number of 'working farmer owners' still form the highest total. The 'farm labourers' form the next largest group followed by the 'others' and the 'unemployed'. The role of the farmland in relation to the migrants' obligation to return will be explained in section 3.2. Among the respondents under observation, the abovementioned distribution seems to be the most general pattern. On the whole the working farmer owners make up 47.93%, farm labourers 19.42%, unemployed 13.64%, others 12.19%, working farmers 6.20% and finally, the non-working farmer owners make up 0.62% of the total distribution.

As a means of comparison we present a diagram which gives a picture of the groups according to status of the respondent in his place of origin (diagram no. 1).

From the explanations given we can conclude that the main force that sends them to Jogjakarta is the search for extra income, because if they depended on their income at the village alone they would not be able to meet their needs completely. In other words, it can be suggested that the status of the respondent can be used to determine their obligation to return to their village. Do they return to their place of origin because they are bound to the farmland or are there other reasons? Without looking at the other factors one would tend to conclude that they return to their villages because they are bound to the farms. Section 3.2.1 will dwell on this further and provide an answer as to whether the seasonal variation in the village is the main consideration in the analysis.

3.1.5. Education of the respondent

When the respondent faces economic pressure in his place of origin then education will be affected. This is reflected in the reasons given by the seasonal migrants for leaving school. The majority of them quoted economic reasons. Table 13 gives a clearer picture of the situation. It shows that the highest level of education that has been achieved by the respondents is the Senior Secondary School. This is reflected in the number of successful years that the migrant has spent in school which in this case is between 10 - 12 years. This is based on the calculation that the first six years is spent for elementary school education, the next three years is for junior secondary school while the rest should be for senior secondary school.

An interesting point about those who leave school because of economic reasons is that the majority of them have only achieved elementary school education, the number of successful years in school being 4 - 6 years. This level of education only just enables them to read and write. Similarly, the majority of those who leave school for non-economic reasons only have a basic elementary education.

The above data is put on a graph for further clarification (Graph 3). It clearly shows that the largest number of respondents, whether for economic or non-economic reasons, have only spent 4-6 years in school. The facts show that 12.19% have never been to school, 24.79% have elementary school education and left school between Class 1 to Class 3 ie. between the first and third year at school; 59.19% have elementary school education and have completed Class 4 to Class 6.

Table 13

Reasons for leaving school in relation to the number of years spent in school

Total no of years in school	Economic reasons				Non-economic reasons			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
none	48.00	84.84	10.73	9.91	11.00	15.16	29.72	22.72
1 - 3	110.00	91.67	24.60	22.72	10.00	8.33	27.05	2.06
4 - 6	260.00	95.59	58.19	53.71	12.00	4.41	32.43	2.47
7 - 9	23.00	92.31	5.14	4.75	3.00	7.69	8.10	0.61
10 - 12	6.00	85.72	1.34	1.23	1.00	14.28	2.70	0.20
Total	447.00			92.36	37.00			

Source: Data Primair (1977)

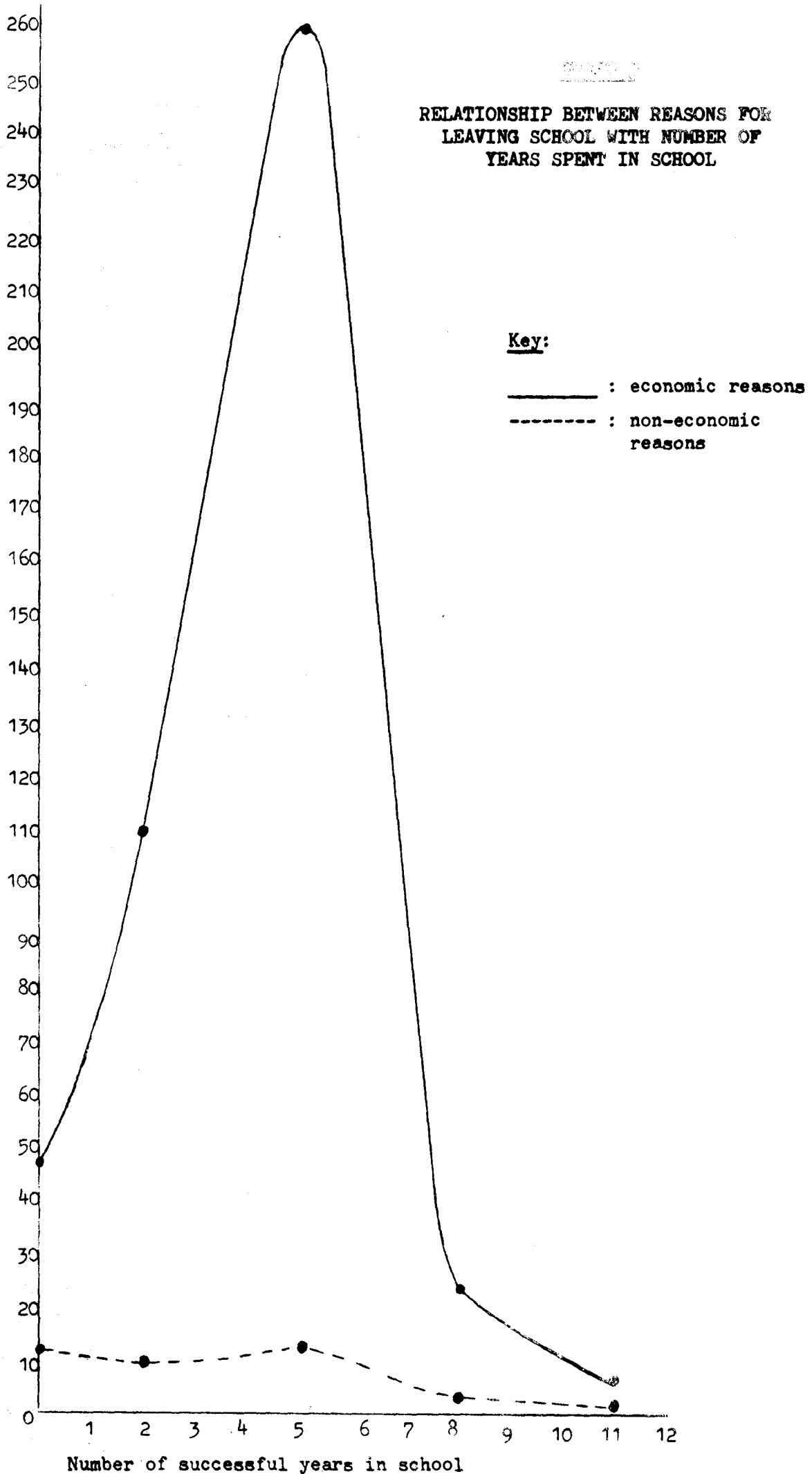
Explanation:

- 0 : absolute total
- 1 : % total of non-schoolers
- 2 : % total reason for leaving school
- 3 : % total of the whole.

Among all the respondents who were questioned 80.99% managed to get elementary school education, 5.37% had junior secondary school education and 1.46% studied in a senior secondary school. Nobody went further than senior secondary school.

The low standard of education reflects the low level of skill to obtain jobs such as that of a government official so that most of them tend to choose employment which does not require specific standards of education. Apart from that, the high number of migrants who leave school due to economic problems (92.36%) clearly indicates the socio-economic situation of their family in the villages.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REASONS FOR
LEAVING SCHOOL WITH NUMBER OF
YEARS SPENT IN SCHOOL



3.1.6 Opinion of the respondents on the search for employment

Another important factor that should be brought up in relation to their place of origin is their opinion - based on direct observation (experience) or indirect (heard from some other party) - on the socio-economic situation in Jogjakarta in relation to seeking employment.

The data on their opinion of seeking alternative employment in Jogjakarta is as follows:

Table 14

Opinion of the respondents on the seeking of employment in Jogjakarta

Opinion	No. of respondents	(%)
1. Very easy	6	1.24
2. Easy	251	51.86
3. Rather difficult	141	29.13
4. Difficult	60	12.40
5. Very difficult	5	1.03
6. Do not know	21	4.34
Total	484	100.00

Source: Data Primair (1977)

From the data above we clearly see that the majority of the respondents think that there is no difficulty in gaining employment in Jogjakarta. This group accounts for 51.86%. The second group are those who think it is not very easy to find a job but do not think that it is too difficult either. They make up 29.13% of the respondents. On the basis of this opinion alone, we can determine that it is only natural for them to leave the villages to seek a new livelihood and extra income in Jogjakarta.

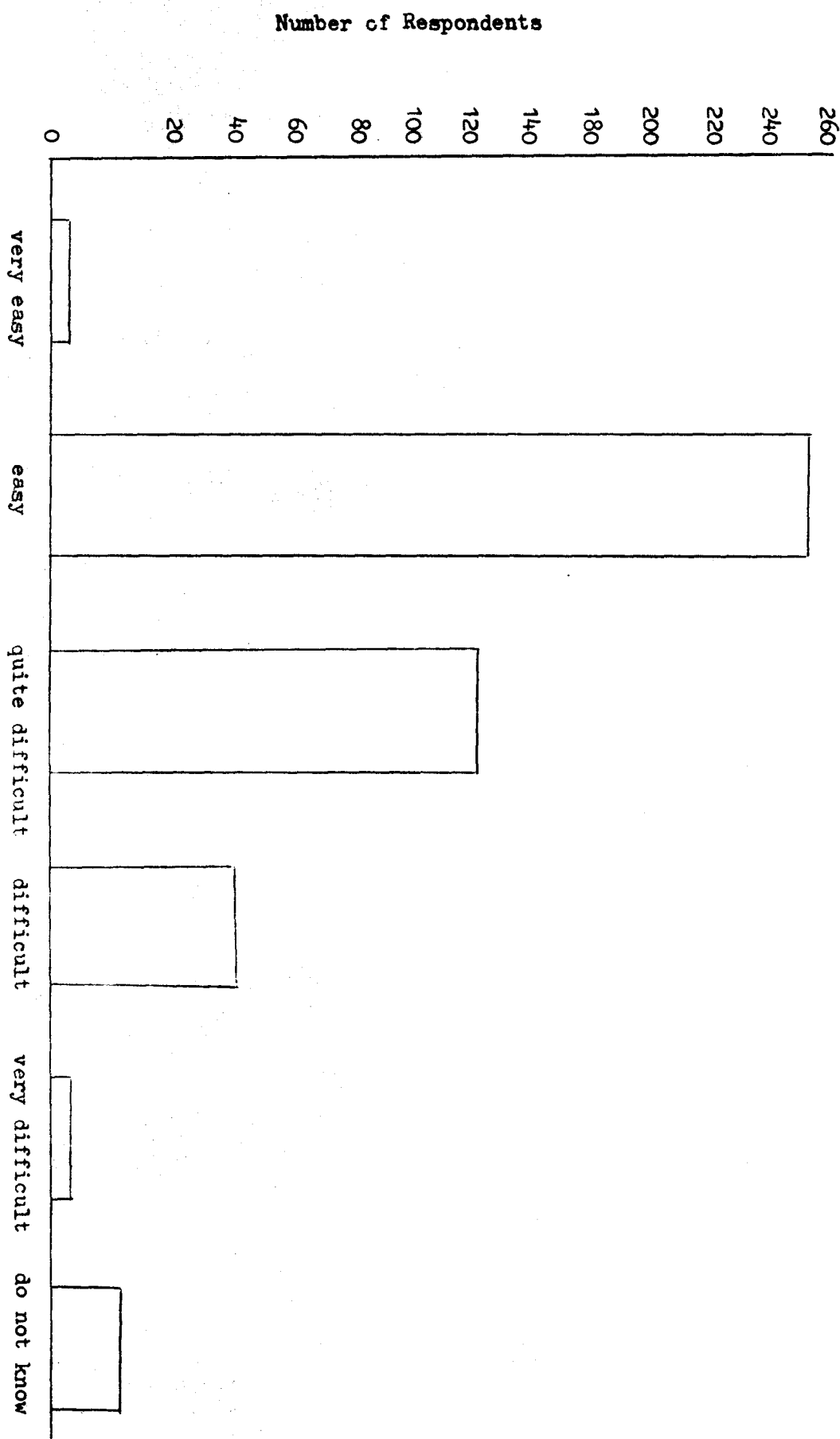
Diagram 2 shows the comparison in opinion of the respondents. It clearly shows a proportional comparison for each category of opinion. Although the opinion expressed may only be qualitative in nature it can still be used directly to find out the background to the respondent's thoughts before his decision to go to Jogjakarta.

3.1.7 Opinion of respondent : obtaining accommodation

Another factor which could bolster the respondent's decision

Diagram 2

OPINION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT IN JOGJAKARTA



to leave for Jogjakarta is his opinion on being able to get accommodation in the city. Their opinion on accommodation is divided into 5 groups, i.e., very easy, easy, difficult, very difficult and do not know. Their perception of seeking accommodation was largely been derived from friends or relatives from the same village who have worked in Jogjakarta before. Their contacts with old friends will be dealt with in a separate chapter. The following table shows the opinion of the respondents on the availability of accommodation in Jogjakarta.

Table 15

Opinion of respondents on getting accommodation in Jogjakarta.

Opinion	No. of respondents	(%)
1. Very easy	19	3.92
2. Easy	396	81.82
3. Difficult	59	12.19
4. Very difficult	-	-
5. Do not know	10	2.07
T o t a l	484	100.00

Source: Data Primair (1977)

As was the case with seeking employment, most of the respondents thought that it was easy to find accommodation. The second largest group thought it was difficult. An interesting point is that none of the respondents felt that it was a very difficult task. Those who did not know made up only 2.06% of the respondents. This shows that their knowledge of other regions is quite good.

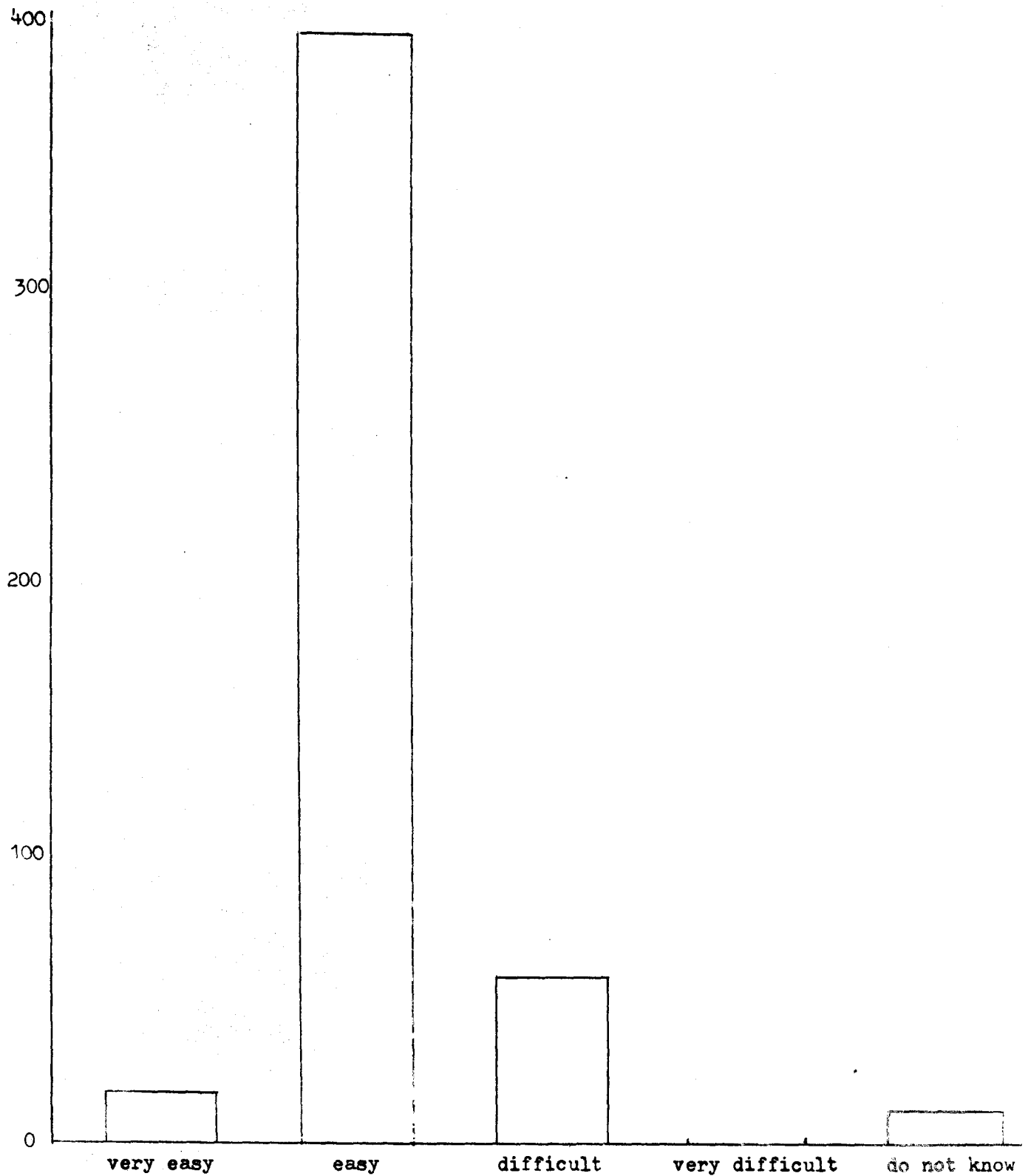
Diagram 3 clearly shows the comparison of the different groups. It shows that the difference in proportion of those who think it is easy is strikingly different from the other groups. More than three quarters of the total number of respondents think it is easy (this makes up 83.67%). Based on the opinion that it is not difficult to find accommodation in Jogjakarta, it seems natural that this factor helps in determining the desire of the respondent to try his luck in Jogjakarta in the framework of earning extra income for the family.

3.1.8 Reason(s) why the respondents first come to Jogjakarta

Being faced with the various factors given above will directly

Diagram 3

OPINION OF RESPONDENTS ON SEARCH
FOR ACCOMMODATION IN JOGJAKARTA



influence and ascertain their attitude towards leaving for Jogjakarta. This section will deal with their reasons for coming to Jogjakarta for the first time. Their reasons for coming to Jogjakarta for the first visit can be divided into two groups: those who come to Jogjakarta with the aim of working and those who come to Jogjakarta not to work but other reasons, eg. to visit relatives, as an excursion, to seek medication, etc. Table 16 will show the details concerned. On the whole it can be seen that there is a big difference between the respondents who come to Jogjakarta for the first time to work and those who do not intend to work.

Those who come to Jogjakarta with the intention of working form 98.16% - hence almost all the respondents in the research came with the purpose of working. The rest came to Jogjakarta without any intention of working but eventually decided to work. The distribution of these respondents can be clearly seen in the diagram.

When the reason for the respondent's first visit to Jogjakarta is related to his place of origin, it will show that those from Gunung Kidul, Klaten and other areas outside the Special Region Jogjakarta came especially to work, in contrast to the very minor proportion who do not come to seek employment. For Kulon Progo the difference in those who came for work and those who did not intend to work is not very pronounced. See Diagram 4.

3.2 Pattern of mobility of the seasonal migrants to and from Jogjakarta

The pattern of mobility of the seasonal migrant is an important factor in relation to work in the village of origin, his family in the village of origin or to his work in Jogjakarta.

3.2.1 Variations in season of return to places of origin

The period when the respondents return to their village in relation to the period of farming activity is interesting to observe. The farming activities in the place of origin can be divided into 5 periods: preparation of the land, sowing (planting) period, growing period (observation and protection), harvesting and finally the period when there is no activity at all in the farming areas (the fallow period).

To determine the respondent's obligation to return to his place of origin he was asked about the periods when he returned to the village and this was related to the period of farming activity. The responses obtained from the respondents are found in Table 17.

TABLE 6

REASONS FOR COMING TO JOGJAKARTA

Place of Origin	Reasons for coming to Jogjakarta								Total			
	To seek employment				Not to seek employment							
	f	Vertical %	Horizontal %	Total %	f	Vertical %	Horizontal %	Total %				
Gunung Kidul	227	47.80	99.59	47.09	2	22.22	0.87	0.41	229	-	100%	47.32
Bantul	2	0.42	100	0.41	-	-	-	-	2	-	100%	0.41
Kulon Progo	7	1.47	77.78	1.44	2	22.22	22.22	0.41	9	-	100%	1.86
Slleman	1	0.21	100	0.20	-	-	-	-	1	-	100%	0.20
Klaten	135	28.42	97.82	27.89	3	33.33	2.18	0.62	138	-	100%	28.51
Outside the Special Region Jogjakarta, other than Klaten	90	18.95	98.90	18.60	1	11.11	1.10	0.20	91	-	100%	18.80
Others	13	2.73	92.86	2.68	1	11.11	7.14	0.20	14	-	100%	2.90
Total	475	100%	-	98.16	9	100%	-	1.84	484	-	-	100%

Diagram 4

REASONS FOR RESPONDENTS COMING TO
JOGJAKARTA ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

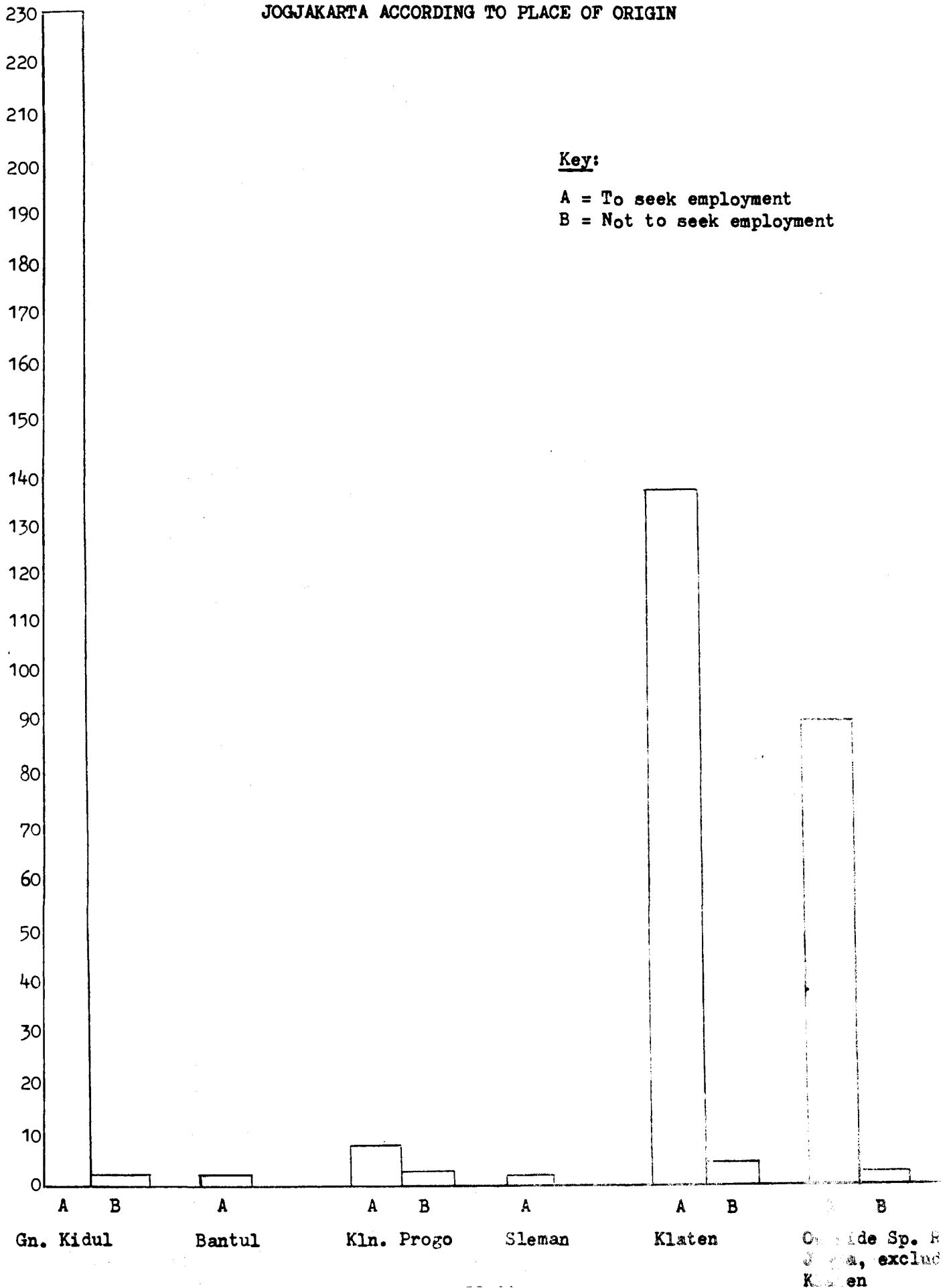


Table 17

Period of farming activity in practice when the respondents return to the village

Farming activity in season	respondents	(%)
1. Tilling of land	33	6.81
2. Sowing	68	14.05
3. Protecting the crop	59	12.19
4. Harvesting	109	21.49
5. Fallow period	190	39.26
6. Others	30	6.20
T o t a l	484	100.00

Source: Data Primair (1977)

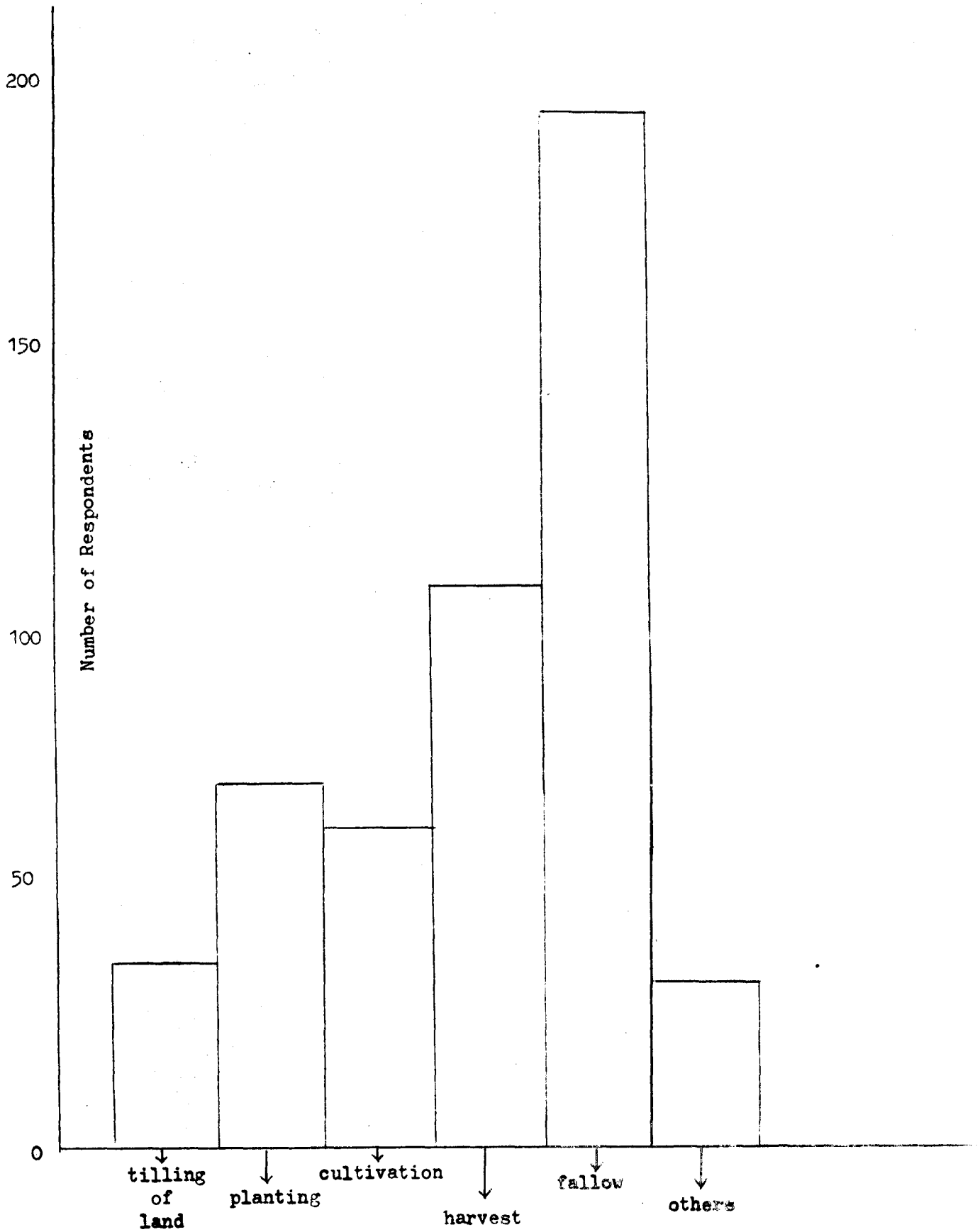
An interesting feature in Table 17 is that the highest percentage of migrants are those who normally return to the villages during the fallow period when there are no farming activities at all. They make up 39.26% of the respondents who return to their areas of origin. 21.49% return to the villages during the harvest period. There are only a few who return during the other periods, more of them return during the planting period than during the period of cultivation. This is because during the time of sowing more labour will be needed for the activity than when the crops are growing.

With the limited possession of farming land in the village as explained earlier, the obligation of the seasonal migrant towards his land has slackened. This is evident from the large number who return home during the fallow period whereas only a few return to the villages during the time of farming activity. The seasonal migrants return to the villages not because they are bound to the land but because of their obligation to the family who have stayed behind.

In an economic situation which is marginal, the families who have been left behind in the village suffer more during the times when the farmland which is the source of livelihood does not produce while at the same time their resources are running low. During such time most of the respondents return to the villages with the aim of taking money to the families they have left behind. For a clearer picture of the above the data is shown in diagram 5.

Diagram 5

RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN ACCORDING
TO SEASON OF FARMING



Since the size of workable land owned by the migrant is small and as long as labour is still available in the village, there is the possibility that the seasonal migrant is not obligated to return to his village during the periods of farming activity. This is reflected in the small percentage of migrants who return to their areas of origin during the tilling of the land or during the planting period. The frequency of return of the seasonal migrants will put the situation into clearer perspective.

3.2.2. Frequency of return to place of origin

In the framework of learning the migrant's frequency of return to his village of origin they were asked about the times when they returned. From the data obtained we learned that the shortest period of a migrant's stay in Jogjakarta is about one week. The frequency of return of 4 during a period of one month proves this. The longest period of stay in Jogjakarta is about one year with one return to the village of origin. This is especially so for respondents who come from places that are far away.

Table 18 gives a clearer picture of the frequency of return to the village of origin. The table shows that the most common occurrence is a return to the village after staying two weeks to a month in Jogjakarta. 44.85% return to their villages every month whereas those who return every fortnight make up 38.22% of the respondents.

In relation to farming activity in the village there is very little connection to their return. By returning every week or every fortnight there will be no relationship to farming since they will be there regularly whether there is farming activity or not. As has been expressed earlier, this matter is closely related to the ownership of only a small plot of land. What actually determines their return are the family ties - their feelings for the family they have left behind. After working in Jogjakarta for a certain period they return home to give their earnings to the family so that they can meet their needs.

3.2.3. Relationship between frequency of return to village of origin each year and the distance to the village

In section 3.2.1. we dealt with the frequency of return to the village as well as its motivation, hence we need to know about the pattern of movement of the inhabitants in relation to the distance of the village of origin from Jogjakarta.

To determine the length of stay whether in Jogjakarta or in the village, the migrants normally use single periods of time - ie. one week or one month. The furthest distance of the seasonal migrant from Jogjakarta in this research project is 450 km (near Bandung, West Java). As there are few migrants who come from places

TABLE 18

AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS TO PLACE OF ORIGIN IN A YEAR

Frequency of return		AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS TO PLACE OF ORIGIN EVERY YEAR																									
		MONTH																									
		1			2			3			4			6			12			TOTAL							
A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D				
1	217	48.33	86.12	44.85	4	100%	1.59	0.83	9	100%	3.57	1.86	11	100%	4.36	2.27	9	100%	3.57	1.86	2	100%	0.79	0.41	252	100%	52.08
2	185	41.2	100%	38.22																					185	100%	38.22
3	39	9.74	100%	8.05																					39	100%	8.05
4	8	0.73	100%	1.65																					8	100%	1.65
5																											
6																											
7																											
8																											
9																											
10																											
11																											
12																											
TOTAL	449	100	89.77	4	100	0.83	9	100	1.86	11	100	2.27	9	100	1.86	2	100	0.41	484	100	100						

Explanation:

A : Absolute value
B : % vertical

C : % horizontal
D : % total

Source: Data Primair (1977)

further than 100 km, and since their pattern of mobility is similar, they are grouped together.

The shortest distance that a migrant has to travel home is 10-20 km for those who are married and 20-30 km from Jogjakarta for those who are still single. Generally the married and unmarried seasonal migrants show the same cycle in their movements. For each place of origin there is a tendency for them to return fortnightly or monthly. Most of the respondents who are married (31.46%) live about 30-40 km from Jogjakarta. 27.71% of them live about 40-80 km from Jogjakarta. Those who live more than 100 km from the city make up 14.24% of the respondent group. The rest stay 20-30 km away (10.48%) and 70-80 km away (3%). See Table 19.

The highest proportion of the respondents who have been married came from places that are 30 - 40 km away from Jogjakarta, whereas the highest proportion of respondents who are still single come from places that are 40-50 km away from Jogjakarta. They make up 45.62% of the total group. Places that are 30-40 km away from Jogjakarta have the second largest group of migrants (19.35%) and those further than 100 km have 14.77% of the migrants. The rest make up only a small proportion. The above data is simplified in the graph showing the frequency of return to village in relation to distance from Jogjakarta (Graph 4).

Graph 4 will show more clearly the culmination of 12 spots or 24 in each median that marks the different distance between village and Jogjakarta - thus showing that the frequency of return is 12 or 24 times in a year. The highest frequency of return is found in married respondents who during the period of one year in Jogjakarta, have returned to their village 48 times. In this case, the length of stay in his village has not been accounted for.

Graph 5 shows the frequency of return in a year in relation to distance of the village from Jogjakarta for the respondents who are unmarried. The pattern is similar to that of the married migrants - i.e., similar to what is shown in graph 4. Graph 5 also shows that the frequency of return is either 12 times or 24 times in a year. Furthermore the frequency of return for both the married and unmarried respondents is proportional to the distance of the village from Jogjakarta. The distances in dominance are accordingly : 40-50 km; 30-40 km; 50-60 km: whereas the other distances show a slight variation.

The culmination of 12 visits within a year shows a different characteristic than that which is written above. For respondents who are single, the general dominance is for those living 40-50 km away whereas in graph 4, the 30-40 km group dominated. Nevertheless, as a rough guideline we can say that the mobility pattern of the respondents, whether married or single show many similarities.

TABLE 19

DISTANCE TO PLACE OF ORIGIN	FREQUENCY OF RETURN EACH YEAR															
	1								2 - 3							
	B K				K				B K				K			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
\angle_{10}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - \angle_{20}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - \angle_{30}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	17.85	1.87
30 - \angle_{40}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	5.59	1.87
40 - \angle_{50}	1	50	1.01	0.46	-	-	-	-	1	14.28	1.01	0.46	5	25	6.76	1.87
50 - \angle_{60}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4.12	0.37
60 - \angle_{70}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - \angle_{80}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	12.5	0.37
80 - \angle_{90}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 - \angle_{100}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 100	1	50	3.125	0.46	2	100	6.26	0.75	6	85.72	18.75	2.76	3	15	7.89	1.13
2	100	0.92	2	100	0.75	7	100	-	3.22	20	100	-	7.49			

cont'd...

TABLE 19

DISTANCE TO PLACE OF ORIGIN	FREQUENCY OF RETURN EACH YEAR															
	4 - 5								6 - 7							
	B K				K				B K				K			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
\angle_{10}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - \angle_{20}	-	-	-	-	2	33.33	50	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - \angle_{30}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14.28	50	0.46	1	50	3.57	0.375
30 - \angle_{40}	1	33.33	2.38	0.46	3	50	3.57	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - \angle_{50}	2	66.66	2.02	0.92	-	-	-	-	1	14.28	1.01	0.46	-	-	-	-
50 - \angle_{60}	-	-	-	-	1	16.67	4.12	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - \angle_{70}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - \angle_{80}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - \angle_{90}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 - \angle_{100}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	71.44	15.625	2.30	1	50	2.63	0.375
3	100	-	1.38	6	100	-	2.24	7	100	-	3.22	2	100			0.75

contd...

TABLE 19

DISTANCE TO PLACE OF ORIGIN	FREQUENCY OF RETURN EACH YEAR															
	8 - 9								10 - 12							
	B K				K				B K				K			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
\angle_{10}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - \angle_{20}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.02	100	0.46	-	-	-	-
20 - \angle_{30}	-	-	-	-	1	50	3.57	0.375	-	-	-	-	12	14.28	42.85	4.40
30 - \angle_{40}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17.34	40.47	7.83	31	36.90	36.90	11.51
40 - \angle_{50}	-	-	-	-	1	50	1.35	0.375	41	41.83	41.41	18.89	8	9.52	9.52	2.99
50 - \angle_{60}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16.32	65.17	7.37	6	7.14	25	2.25
60 - \angle_{70}	1	50	25	0.46	-	-	-	-	1	1.02	25	0.46	3	3.57	75	1.13
70 - \angle_{80}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.04	40	0.92	2	2.38	25	0.75
80 - \angle_{90}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.04	100	0.92	-	-	-	-
90 - \angle_{100}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.02	100	0.46	2	2.38	100	0.75
≥ 100	1	50	3.125	0.40	-	-	-	-	17	17.37	53.125	7.83	20	23.83	62.63	7.49
	2	100		0.92	2	100		0.75	98	100	-	-	84	100	-	31.46

contd...

TABLE 19

DISTANCE TO PLACE OF ORIGIN	FREQUENCY OF RETURN EACH YEAR															
	13 - 18								19 - 24							
	B K				K				B K				K			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
\angle_{10}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	0.375
10 - \angle_{20}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	50	0.75
20 - \angle_{30}	-	-	-	-	2	20	7.14	0.75	-	-	-	-	4	4	14.28	1.5
30 - \angle_{40}	1	10	2.38	0.46	5	50	5.59	1.87	18	26.08	42.86	8.29	27	27	32.14	10.13
40 - \angle_{50}	7	70	7.07	3.22	2	20	2.38	0.75	40	57.97	40.40	18.43	40	40	47.62	14.98
50 - \angle_{60}	1	10	3.45	0.46	-	-	-	-	7	10.14	24.14	3.22	10	10	41.26	3.74
60 - \angle_{70}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.93	50	0.92	1	1	25	0.37
70 - \angle_{80}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.44	20	0.46	5	5	62.5	1.87
80 - \angle_{90}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 - \angle_{100}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 100	1	10	3.125	0.46	1	10	2.63	0.37	1	1.44	3.125	0.46	10	10	26.31	3.74
	10	100	-	4.60	10	100	-	3.74	69	100	-	31.78	100	100	-	37.45

contd...

TABLE 19

DISTANCE TO PLACE OF ORIGIN	FREQUENCY OF RETURN EACH YEAR															
	25 - 30								31 - 36							
	B K				K				B K				K			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
< 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - < 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - < 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.34	3.51	0.37
30 - < 40	-	-	-	-	1	50	1.19	0.375	2	16.66	4.76	0.92	11	36.66	13.83	4.12
40 - < 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	50	6.06	2.76	15	50	17.85	5.62
50 - < 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	33.34	13.79	1.84	3	10	12.5	1.12
60 - < 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - < 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - < 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 - < 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 100	-	-	-	-	1	50	3.125	0.375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	0.75	12	100	-	5.52	30	100	-	11.23

contd....

TABLE 19

DISTANCE TO PLACE OF ORIGIN	FREQUENCY OF RETURN EACH YEAR															
	37 - 42								43 - 48							
	B	K	B	K	B	K	B	K	B	K	B	K	B	K	B	K
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
< 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - < 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - < 30	-	-	-	-	1	14.28	50	0.46	2	22.22	7.14	0.75	2	22.22	7.14	0.75
30 - < 40	-	-	-	-	3	42.85	7.14	1.38	1	11.12	1.19	0.37	1	11.12	1.19	0.37
40 - < 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	33.33	3.57	1.12	3	33.33	3.57	1.12
50 - < 60	-	-	-	-	1	14.28	3.45	0.46	3	33.33	12.5	1.12	3	33.33	12.5	1.12
60 - < 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - < 80	-	-	-	-	2	28.59	40	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - < 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 - < 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	100	-	3.22	9	-	-	3.36

contd...

TABLE 19

DISTANCE TO PLACE OF ORIGIN	FREQUENCY OF RETURN EACH YEAR									
	Total									
	B K									
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
\angle_{10}	-	-	-	-	1	0.37	100	0.27		
10 - \angle_{20}	1	0.46	100	0.46	4	1.5	100	1.5		
20 - \angle_{30}	2	0.92	100	0.92	28	10.49	100	10.48		
30 - \angle_{40}	42	19.35	100	19.35	84	31.47	100	31.46		
40 - \angle_{50}	99	45.62	100	45.62	74	27.71	100	27.71		
50 - \angle_{60}	29	13.36	100	13.36	24	8.98	100	8.99		
60 - \angle_{70}	4	1.84	100	1.84	4	1.5	100	1.5		
70 - \angle_{80}	5	2.30	100	2.30	8	3	100	3.00		
80 - \angle_{90}	2	0.92	100	0.92	-	-	-	-		
90 - \angle_{100}	1	0.46	100	0.46	2	0.75	100	0.75		
≥ 100	32	14.77	100	14.77	38	14.23	100	14.24		
	217	100	-	100	267	100	-	-		

Key:

Source: Data Primair (1977)

1 : absolute total

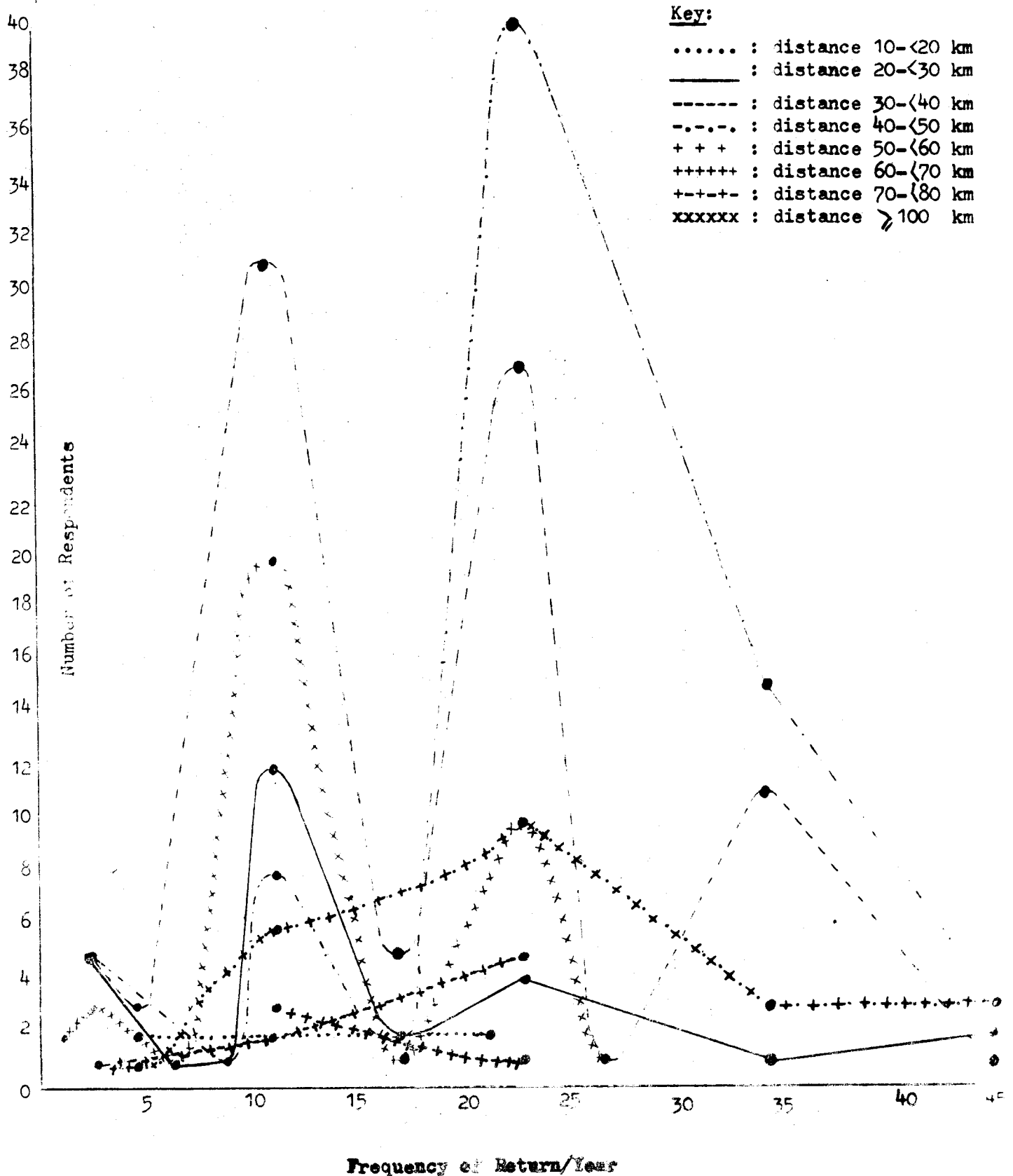
2 : vertical %

3 : horizontal %

4 : total %

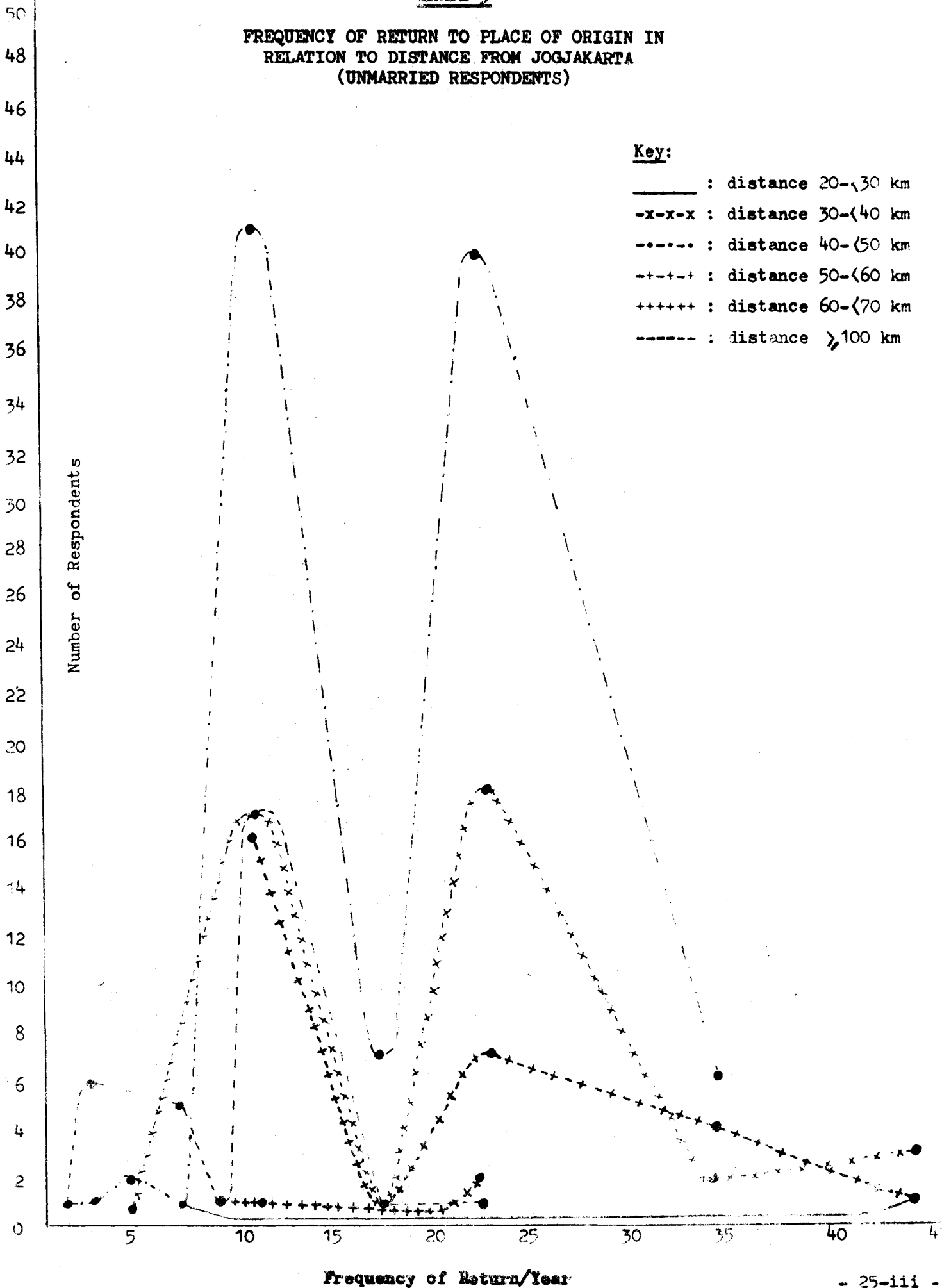
GRAPH 4

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FREQUENCY OF RETURN TO
PLACE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE FROM JOGJAKARTA
(MARRIED RESPONDENTS)



GRAPH 5

**FREQUENCY OF RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN IN
RELATION TO DISTANCE FROM JOGJAKARTA
(UNMARRIED RESPONDENTS)**



3.2.4 Length of stay in place of origin

The period of time spent by the migrant in his village during his return shows several variations. This period of stay can be divided into 5 groups, basically we measure it weekly (7 days):

- 1) length of stay is less than one week
- 2) length of stay is between 1 - 2 weeks
- 3) length of stay is between 2 - 3 weeks
- 4) length of stay is between 3 - 4 weeks
- 5) length of stay is more than 1 month

In the analysis concerning the period of stay in the village we also look at its variation in relation to distance of the village from Jogjakarta. It actually shows an interesting variation - see Table 20. The data in Table 20 shows that the biggest migrant groups stay in the village less than a year. They make up 43.39% and 46.49% ie. 80% of the whole migrant group. In other words, it can be said that they have a tendency not to stay long in their village because of better employment opportunities and economic activities in the city than in their area of origin. When this situation is related to section 3.2.2 on the frequency of return to village, it shows an interesting element for study.

The proportion of respondents who stay in Jogjakarta between 2 weeks to a month total 83.07%, whereas those who stay in the village less than a week or between 1-2 weeks total 89.80%. From the above data it can be concluded that the majority of the migrants tend to stay in Jogjakarta between 2 weeks to 1 month and they generally stay in their villages not more than 2 weeks.

Graph 6 shows the comparison between period of stay in the village in relation to the distance from Jogjakarta. It shows that the highest culmination is on the median representing those who stay in the villages between 1-2 weeks - the distance being 40-50 km from Jogjakarta. When this graph is related to the preceding graphs, graph 4 and 5, it shows that the majority of those who come from places 40-50 km away from Jogjakarta stay in the city between 2 weeks to one month. It appears that staying in their village between 1-2 weeks is the most general feature of the migrants; the second most common characteristic is staying for less than a week in their village.

When the characteristics of the different groups are observed it will be seen that to stay in their villages for less than a week would be suitable for migrants who are 30-50 km away from the city; to stay between 1-2 weeks would also be suitable for migrants who come from villages 30-50 km away; to stay in their villages between 2-3 weeks would be for those who came from places that are 40-50 km and for those who come from places that are more than 100 km away from Jogjakarta; and to stay in the village between 3 weeks to one month would mostly be for those whose places of origin are 100 km away from Jogjakarta. Similarly, the majority of those who stay in their place of origin for more than 1 month live more than 100 km away from Jogjakarta.

TABLE 20

LENGTH OF STAY IN PLACE OF ORIGIN

Distance from village (km)	Length of stay in place of origin											
	1 week			1 - 2 weeks						2 - 3 weeks		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<10					1	0.44	100	0.20				
10 - <20	4	1.90	80	0.83	1	0.44	20	0.20				
20 - <30	18	0.57	60	3.72	11	4.89	35.67	2.27	1	3.03	3.33	0.20
30 - <40	61	29.05	48.41	12.60	58	25.73	46.03	11.98	4	12.12	3.17	0.83
40 - <50	74	35.24	42.77	15.29	88	39.11	50.87	18.18	10	30.30	5.78	2.07
50 - <60	30	14.29	56.60	6.20	20	8.39	37.74	4.13	3	9.09	5.66	0.62
60 - <70	2	0.95	25	0.41	5	2.22	62.50	1.03	1	3.03	12.50	0.20
70 - <80	5	2.38	38.46	1.03	6	2.67	45.15	1.24	1	3.03	7.69	0.20
80 - <90	1	0.48	50	0.20								
90 - <100					1	0.44	30.33	0.20	1	3.03	30.33	0.20
≥ 100	15	7.14	21.43	3.10	34	15.11	48.57	7.03	12	36.36	17.14	2.48
Total	210	100%	-	43.39	225	100	-	46.49	33	100	-	6.82

cont'd...

TABLE 20

LENGTH OF STAY IN PLACE OF ORIGIN

Distance from village (km)	Length of stay in place of origin											
	3 - 1 month				1 month				Total			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<10									1		100	0.20
10 - <20									5		100	1.03
20 - <30									30		100	6.21
30 - <40					3	37.5	2.38	0.62	126		100	26.03
40 - <50	1	12.50	0.58	0.20					173		100	35.74
50 - <60									53		100	10.95
60 - <70									8		100	1.65
70 - <80	1	12.50	7.69	0.20					13		100	2.69
80 - <90	1	12.50	50	0.20					2		100	0.42
90 - <100	1	12.50	30.34	0.20					3		100	0.62
≥ 100	4	50	5.71	0.82	5	62.5	7.14	1.03	70		100	14.46
Total	8	100%	-	1.65	8	100%	-	1.65	484	-	-	100%

Explanation:

1 : total

2 : vertical %

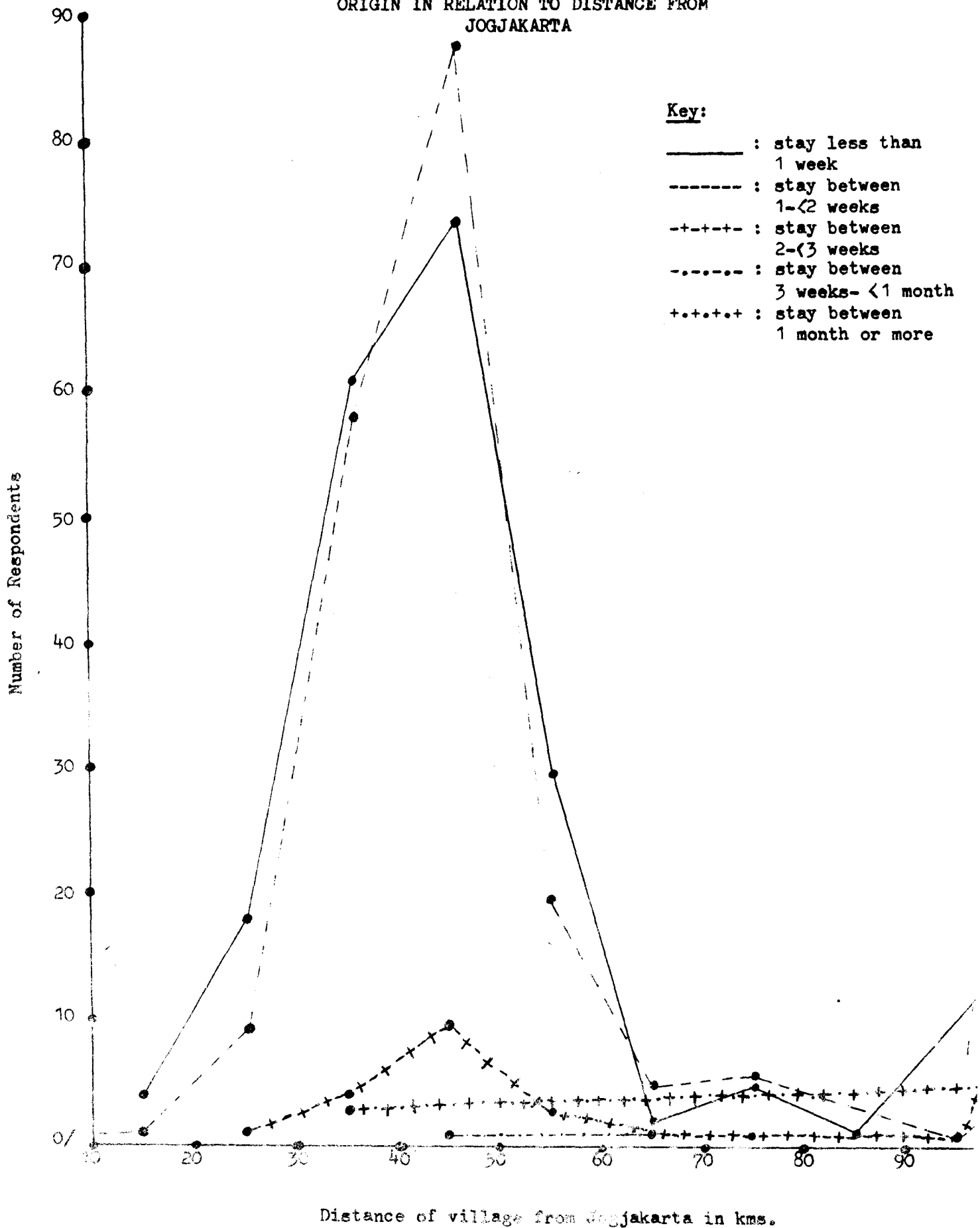
3 : horizontal %

4 : total %

Source: Data Primair (1977)

GRAPH 2

DURATION OF STAY IN PLACE OF
ORIGIN IN RELATION TO DISTANCE FROM
JOGJAKARTA



3.3 Situation of the seasonal migrants in Jogjakarta

As we have studied the geographical background and socio-economic situation of the seasonal migrants in their village as well as their pattern of mobility, we shall delve into their situation in the city of Jogjakarta.

The socio-economic situation of the seasonal migrants in Jogjakarta may be considered as the direct force of attraction that compels the village inhabitants into leaving for the city. Where there are factors in the original surroundings that motivate a person to leave, and where there are strong pulling factors from the new place - the desire will grow in the village inhabitants to migrate in order to improve his socio-economic situation.

3.3.1 The total monthly income of the respondents

There is a big difference in the income earned by the seasonal migrant in his village compared to that he earns in Jogjakarta. Their income in Jogjakarta ranges from Rp.2000/- per month to Rp.19,000/- per month whereas their income in the village would range between below Rp.1,000 per month to Rp.16,000/- per month. The following table will show the disparity in greater detail

Table 21

Comparison between income per month in the village of origin and in Jogjakarta

Income per month (Rp.)	Jogjakarta city		Place of origin	
	Total	%	Total	%
0	-	-	168	34.70
< 1,000	-	-	3	0.62
1,000 - < 2,000	-	-	87	18.02
2,000 - < 3,000	1	0.21	62	12.81
3,000 - < 4,000	1	0.21	49	10.12
4,000 - < 5,000	1	0.21	39	8.06
5,000 - < 6,000	8	1.65	6	1.24
6,000 - < 7,000	58	11.98	26	5.37
7,000 - < 8,000	61	12.60	15	3.10
8,000 - < 9,000	14	2.89	5	1.03
9,000 - < 10,000	80	16.53	12	2.47
10,000 - < 11,000	21	4.34	-	-
11,000 - < 12,000	14	2.89	1	0.21
12,000 - < 13,000	78	16.12	2	0.41
13,000 - < 14,000	1	0.21	4	0.82
14,000 - < 15,000	2	0.41	-	-
15,000 - < 16,000	70	14.46	5	1.03
16,000 - < 17,000	27	5.53	-	-
17,000 - < 18,000	2	0.41	-	-
18,000 - < 19,000	45	9.30	-	-
	484	100.00	484	100.00

GRAPH 7

COMPARISON OF TOTAL MONTHLY
INCOME IN JOGJAKARTA AND IN
PLACE OF ORIGIN

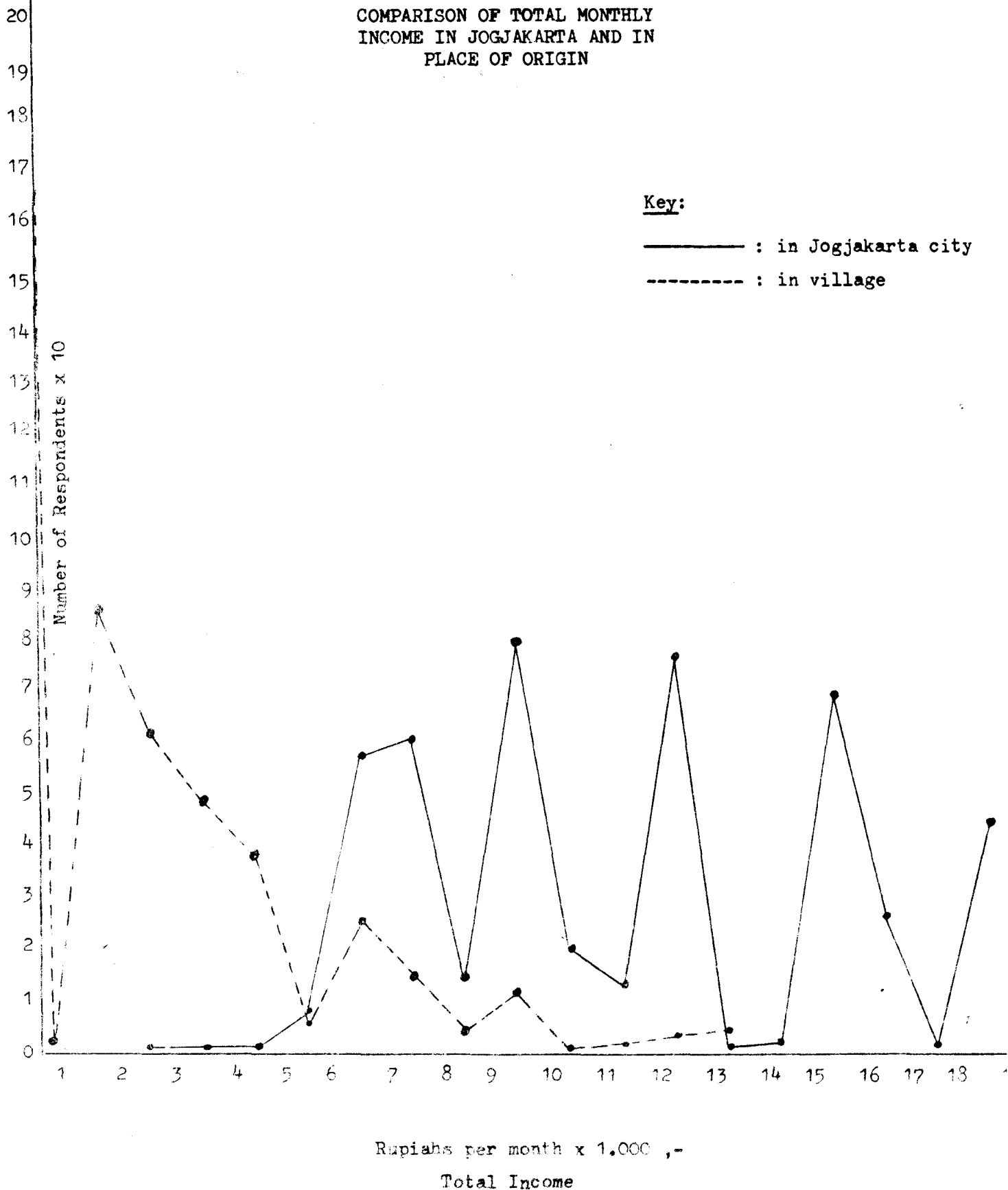


Table 21 clearly shows the distribution of income of the seasonal migrants in Jogjakarta as well as in their village. The majority of the respondents (18.02%) earn between Rp.1,000-Rp.2,000/- per month in the village. 10.12% of the respondents earn Rp.3,000-Rp.4,000/- per month in the village. There were some difficulties in recording the monthly income earned by the respondents, especially that which they earn in the village. This is because the majority of them do not receive a fixed income on a regular basis. Furthermore, it should be noted that the above-mentioned income is the total income they receive from work that is apart from their farming. As farmers, they depend fully on farming for their lifeline. As has been explained in the earlier chapters, they are unable to earn enough money for their daily needs from farming alone. The data on their income other than that from farming shows that 34.70% have none and the rest belong to the low income group.

When the income distribution in these places is compared to the situation of their income distribution in Jogjakarta, it appears natural that the rural inhabitants become interested in seeking their fortune through work in the city. From Table 21 we see that the biggest number of respondents are in the income group which earn between Rp.9,000 - Rp.10,000 per month. They constitute 16.53% of the respondents. Rp.12,000-Rp.13,000 is earned by 16.12% of the respondents. 14.46% of the respondents earn between Rp.15,000 - Rp.16,000/- 12.60% of them earn between Rp.7,000 to Rp.8,000/- and the final large group of 9.3% earn an income of Rp.18,000-Rp.19,000/-. This will be illustrated in Graph 7 which shows the relationship between total income per month and place.

The graph shows that in the places of origin the income earned is much lower than that which they earn in Jogjakarta. The average income earned in Jogjakarta is Rp.11,319.00 per month whereas what they earn in their villages is only Rp.2,630.17 per month. Thus it can be concluded that by trying their luck in Jogjakarta their income is, on the average, 4 times that which they would earn in their villages. In addition to that they can be certain of their earnings in Jogjakarta whereas in the village their income is not fixed.

3.3.2 Relationship between period of occupation and size of income per day

The working day of the seasonal migrants, irregardless of activity can be divided into 3 periods:

- a) the type of work that is performed during the day
- b) the type of work that is performed at night
- c) the type of work that is performed during the day as well as at night.

The proportion of respondents who work during the day alone

can be divided into six dominant income groups. The six main income groups are:

- 1) Income between Rp.300-Rp.325/- per day.
This includes 10.45% of all respondents; it makes up 53.13% of all respondents who earn Rp.300-Rp.325/- per day; and it represents 21.05% of all the work that is done during the day only.
- 2) Income between Rp.250-Rp.275/- per day.
This includes 9.92% of respondents; 65.75% of all respondents in the same pay bracket; and represents 19.75% of the type of work that is performed during the day only.
- 3) Income between Rp.500-Rp.525/- per day.
This includes 7.23% of all respondents; 36.08% of the respondents in the same income group and represents 14.40% of the respondents who work during the day only.
- 4) Income between Rp.400-Rp.425/- per day.
This includes 6.40% of the respondents and represents 39.74% of the respondents in the same income group and 12.75% of the respondents who work during the day only.
- 5) Income of Rp.200-Rp.225/- per day.
This includes 6.20% of all respondents and 53.57% of those in the same income group and makes up 12.34% of all respondents who work during the day.
- 6) Income of Rp.600-Rp.625 per day.
There are 4.13% of all respondents; 44.44% of all respondents in the same income group and 8.25% of all respondents who work during the day only.

The types of work that are done at night alone show a similarity to the types of work that are performed only in the day. This similarity is shown in the main classes of income earned although not in the same order. The main classes of income for the work that is done during the night is as follows:

- 1) Income between Rp.600-Rp.625/- daily.
This represents 25% of all work performed only at night; 33.33% of all those in the same income group as well as 3.10% of all respondents.
- 2) Income between Rp.500-Rp.525/- daily.
This represents 25% of all respondents who work at night; 15.14% of those in the same income group and 3.10% of all respondents.
- 3) Income between Rp.400-Rp.425/- daily.
This covers 18.36% of those who work at night and 14.10% of those in the same income group as well as 2.27% of all respondents.

- 4) Income between Rp.300-Rp.325 daily.
This represents the earnings for 13.33% of the work which is done at night only; 8.33% of the respondents are in this income while it makes up only 1.65% of all respondents.
- 5) Income between Rp.200-Rp.225 daily.
This includes 10% of the work done at night and 10.71% of those in the same income group. Only 1.24% of all respondents work in this income group.

Table 22 gives the distribution of each type of work and the time during which it is performed.

For the types of work that are performed during the day as well as at night, the main income groups are as follows:

- 1) Income between Rp.500-Rp.525 daily.
This is at the top of the list and has 25.98% of all the day and night workers; 48.45% of the respondents earn this sum and 9.71% of all respondents are in this group.
- 2) Rp.300-Rp.325 daily.
20.44% of the day/night workers are in this income bracket; 38.54% of the respondents earn this income and 7.64% of all the respondents work this day &/or night period.
- 3) Rp.400-Rp.425 daily.
19.89% of the day/night workers are in this group. It is also the amount earned by 46.15% of all respondents. 7.44% of all the respondents work in this period.
- 4) Rp.250-Rp.275 daily.
This includes 12.70% of all day/night workers and 31.51% of those who are in the same income group and represents 4.75% of all the respondents.
- 5) Rp.200-Rp.225/- daily.
This includes 11.05% of all day/night workers who are respondents and represents the income for 35.72% of them. 4.13% of all respondents work in this day/night group.
- 6) Rp.600-Rp.625 daily.
5.53% of the day/night respondents earn this amount. 22.23% of all respondents are in this income group. Only 2.07% of all respondents work in this day/night period.

Graph clearly shows the comparison of the different income classes and the time of work. Graph 8 shows that the culmination of the median that should be noted in relation to the period of work is as follows:

- 1) the largest group of respondents are those who earn between

TABLE 22

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DAILY INCOME AND PERIOD OF WORK

Daily Income	Period of Work			
	Day			
	f	% (vertical)	% (horizontal)	% (total)
< 100	1	0.41	100	0.20
100 - < 125	-	-	-	-
125 - < 150	2	0.82	100	0.41
150 - < 175	5	2.05	62.5	1.03
175 - < 200	-	-	-	-
200 - < 225	30	12.34	53.57	6.20
225 - < 250	3	1.23	100	0.62
250 - < 275	48	19.75	65.75	9.92
275 - < 300	1	0.41	100	0.20
300 - < 325	51	21.05	53.13	10.54
325 - < 350	-	-	-	-
350 - < 375	9	3.69	60	1.86
375 - < 400	3	1.23	75	0.62
400 - < 425	31	12.75	39.74	6.40
425 - < 450	1	0.41	100	0.20
450 - < 475	2	0.82	100	0.41
475 - < 500	-	-	-	-
500 - < 525	35	14.40	36.08	7.23
525 - < 550	-	-	-	-
550 - < 575	1	0.41	50	0.20
575 - < 600	-	-	-	-
600 - < 625	20	8.23	44.44	4.13
Total	243	100%	-	50.23

contd...

TABLE 22

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DAILY INCOME AND PERIOD OF WORK

Daily Income	Period of Work			
	Night			
	f	% (vertical)	% (horizontal)	% (total)
< 100	-	-	-	-
100 - < 125	-	-	-	-
125 - < 150	-	-	-	-
150 - < 175	1	1.66	12.5	0.20
175 - < 200	-	-	-	-
200 - < 225	6	10	10.71	1.24
225 - < 250	-	-	-	-
250 - < 275	2	3.33	2.74	0.41
275 - < 300	-	-	-	-
300 - < 325	8	13.33	8.33	1.65
325 - < 350	-	-	-	-
350 - < 375	1	1.66	6.67	0.20
375 - < 400	1	1.66	25	0.20
400 - < 425	11	18.36	14.10	2.27
425 - < 450	-	-	-	-
450 - < 475	-	-	-	-
475 - < 500	-	-	-	-
500 - < 525	15	25	15.46	3.10
525 - < 550	-	-	-	-
550 - < 575	-	-	-	-
575 - < 600	-	-	-	-
600 - < 625	15	25	33.33	3.10
Total	60	100%		12.39

contd...

TABLE 22**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DAILY INCOME AND PERIOD OF WORK**

Daily Income	Period of Work			
	Day & Night			
	f	% (vertical)	% (horizontal)	% (total)
< 100	-	-	-	-
100 - < 125	-	-	-	-
125 - < 150	-	-	-	-
150 - < 175	2	1.10	25	0.41
175 - < 200	-	-	-	-
200 - < 225	20	11.05	35.72	4.13
225 - < 250	-	-	-	-
250 - < 275	23	12.70	31.51	4.75
275 - < 300	-	-	-	-
300 - < 325	37	20.44	38.54	7.64
325 - < 350	-	-	-	-
350 - < 375	5	2.76	33.33	1.03
375 - < 400	-	-	-	-
400 - < 425	36	19.89	46.15	7.44
425 - < 450	-	-	-	-
450 - < 475	-	-	-	-
475 - < 500	-	-	-	-
500 - < 525	47	25.98	48.45	9.7
525 - < 550	-	-	-	-
550 - < 575	1	0.55	50	0.20
575 - < 600	-	-	-	-
600 - < 625	10	5.53	22.23	2.07
Total	181	100%	-	37.38

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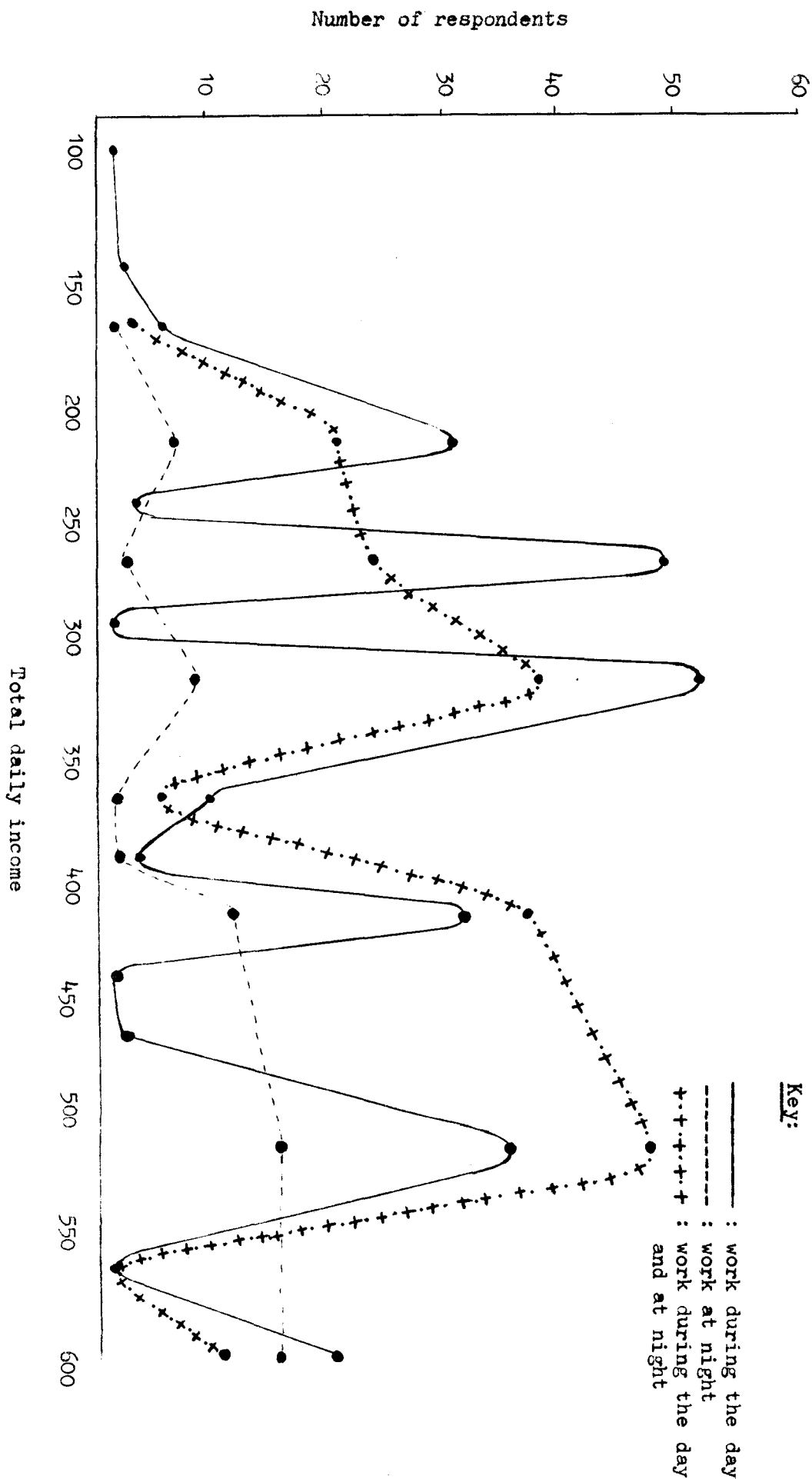
TABLE 22**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DAILY INCOME AND PERIOD OF WORK**

Daily Income	Period of Work			
	Total			
	f	% (vertical)	% (horizontal)	% (total)
< 100	1	-	100	0.21
100 - < 125	-	-	-	-
125 - < 150	2	-	100	0.41
150 - < 175	8	-	100	1.65
175 - < 200	-	-	-	-
200 - < 225	56	-	100	11.57
225 - < 250	3	-	100	0.62
250 - < 275	73	-	100	15.08
275 - < 300	1	-	100	0.21
300 - < 325	96	-	100	19.83
325 - < 350	-	-	-	-
350 - < 375	15	-	100	3.10
375 - < 400	4	-	100	0.83
400 - < 425	78	-	100	16.12
425 - < 450	1	-	100	0.21
450 - < 475	2	-	100	0.41
475 - < 500	-	-	-	-
500 - < 525	97	-	100	20.04
525 - < 550	-	-	-	-
550 - < 575	2	-	100	0.41
575 - < 600	-	-	-	-
600 - < 625	45	-	100	9.30
Total	484	-	-	100

Source: Data Primair (1977)

GRAPH 8

DAILY INCOME IN RELATION TO PERIOD OF WORK



Rp.300-Rp.325 daily and who work during the day only; they make up 10.54% of all the respondents.

- 2) The second largest group are those who earn Rp.250-Rp.275/- daily and who work during the day only. They include 9.92% of all respondents.
- 3) The third group are those who earn Rp.500-Rp.525/- daily and includes both day as well as night workers. They represent 9.71% of all the respondents.
- 4) The fourth group are those who earn between Rp.300-Rp.325/- daily whether they work at night or during the day. It makes up 7.44% of all respondents.
- 5) The fifth group is made up of those who earn between Rp.400 to Rp.425/- daily - the work being performed either by day or night. They make up 7.44% of the total respondent group.
- 6) The final dominant group are those who earn between Rp.200 to Rp. 225/- daily and only those who work during the day. They include 6.20% of all respondents.

Graph 8 also shows that there are two large groups of respondents based on the amount of income they receive daily. The first group includes those who earn above Rp.350/- daily as well as those who earn below Rp.350/- daily. Respondents who earn below Rp.350/- are mostly those who work during the day and respondents who earn above Rp.350/- are mostly those who work during the day as well as at night. Those who work at night only account for 12.39%. However, an interesting point is that most of these night workers have daily incomes that are above Rp.400/-

The average income that they earn in relation to the time of work is as follows:

The average income of those who work during the day is Rp.355.45 daily; the average income of those who work at night is Rp.443.75 daily and the average income of those who work during the night and/or during the day is Rp.390.26 daily. The number of workers appear to affect the average daily income that they receive. The workers who work at night only form 12.39% of all the workers in the region of Jogjakarta.

3.3.3 Relationship between size of income and type of work

In this research project based in Jogjakarta, we have noted 31 types of occupation that are practised on a large scale. Table 23 lists it in detail. In relation to the size of the daily income we have noted several occupations that have incomes ranging from high, medium and low. When the proportion of respondents with 'high' incomes are considered it shows that the 'bakmi' hawkers

Table 23

Occupation:

1. Jual bakso = Sells meatballs
2. Jual bakmi = Sells Chinese noodles
3. Jual lotis = Sells 'lotis'
4. Jual es = Sells cold drinks
5. Becak = Trishaw peddler
6. Jual bakpao = Sells bread dumplings
7. Jual aneka makanan = Sells a variety of food
8. Buruh batik = Batik worker
9. Jual bunga = Sells flowers
10. Jual burjo = Sells 'burjo'
11. Jual sapu = Sells brooms
12. Jual tali plastik = Sells plastic string
13. Jual nasi = Sells rice
14. Jual ronde = Sells 'ronde'
15. Jual temu lawak = Sells a kind of ginger
16. Jual mainan anak = Sells children's toys
17. Jual martabak = Sells a savoury pastry
18. Jual roti = Sells bread
19. Jual brem = Sells rice wine
20. Jual putu = Sells a kind of rice cake
21. Jual Arum manis = Sells 'arum manis'
22. Jual kurungan = Sells cages
23. Jual susu = Sells milk
24. Jual kursi rotan = Sells rattan chairs
25. Jual krupuk = Sells food crackers
26. Sopir & KeneK = Chauffeur & assistant to bus/taxi driver
27. Tukang cukur = barber
28. Tukang kasur = Makes or repairs mattresses
29. Bakulan = Makes/sells baskets
30. Kuli = Coolie
31. Tambal ban = repairs tyres

TABLE 23

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF DAILY
INCOME AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION

No	Occupation	SIZE OF DAILY INCOME											
		<u>< 100</u>				100 - <u>< 125</u>				125 - <u>< 150</u>			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Jual Bakso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Jual Bakmi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Jual Lotis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	2.32	0.2
4	Jual Es	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Becak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Jual Bakpao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jual Aneka Makanan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	4.76	0.2
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jual Burjo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jual Tali Plastik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jual Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Jual Mainan Anak	1	100	14.28	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Jual Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Jual Brem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Jual Putu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Jual Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Krupuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sopir & Kenek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Tukang Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1	100	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	0.41

contd...

TABLE 23

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF DAILY
INCOME AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION**

No	Occupation	SIZE OF DAILY INCOME											
		150 - <u>175</u>				175 - <u>200</u>				200 - <u>225</u>			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Jual Bakso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17.86	10.20	2.07
2	Jual Bakmi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.57	5.55	0.41
3	Jual Lotis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12.5	20.96	1.44
4	Jual Es	1	12.5	1.38	0.2	-	-	-	-	8	14.28	12.3	1.62
5	Becak	3	12.5	5.35	0.61	-	-	-	-	5	8.93	9.43	1.03
6	Jual Bakpao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jual Aneka Makanan	1	12.5	20	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	1.78	20	0.2
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8.93	23.81	1.03
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.57	20	0.32
10	Jual Burjo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5.36	17.65	0.61
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jual Tali Plastik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5.36	42.86	0.61
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	1	12.5	3.84	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jual Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5.36	23.07	0.61
16	Jual Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7.14	57.15	0.82
17	Jual Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Jual Brem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Jual Putu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Jual Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.78	20	0.2
22	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Jual Susu	1	12.5	50	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.78	50	0.2
25	Jual Krupuk	1	12.5	8.33	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	1.78	8.33	0.2
26	Sopir & Kenek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Tukang Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8	100	-	1.56	-	-	-	-	56	100	-	11.57

contd...

TABLE 23

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF DAILY
INCOME AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION**

No	Occupation	SIZE OF DAILY INCOME											
		225 - <u>250</u>				250 - <u>275</u>				275 - <u>300</u>			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Jual Bakso	-	-	-	-	2	2.74	2.04	0.41	-	-	-	-
2	Jual Bakmi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Jual Lotis	-	-	-	-	11	15.07	25.58	2.27	-	-	-	-
4	Jual Es	1	33.33	1.38	0.2	8	10.96	12.3	1.65	-	-	-	-
5	Becak	-	-	-	-	17	23.28	30.26	3.51	-	-	-	-
6	Jual Bakpao	-	-	-	-	1	1.37	9.09	0.2	-	-	-	-
7	Jual Aneka Makanan	-	-	-	-	1	1.37	20	0.2	-	-	-	-
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	0.4	12	16.44	57.14	2.48	-	-	-	-
9	Jual Bunga	2	66.66	20	-	4	5.48	40	0.82	-	-	-	-
10	Jual Burjo	-	-	-	-	2	2.74	11.75	0.41	-	-	-	-
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	1	1.37	33.33	0.2	-	-	-	-
12	Jual Tali Plastik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	-	-	-	-	2	2.74	7.69	0.2	-	-	-	-
15	Jual Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	3	4.11	23.07	0.61	-	-	-	-
16	Jual Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	2	2.74	28.57	0.41	-	-	-	-
17	Jual Martabak	-	-	-	-	1	1.37	50	0.2	1	100	50	0.2
18	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Jual Brem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Jual Putu	-	-	-	-	1	1.37	10	0.2	-	-	-	-
21	Jual Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	1	1.37	20	0.2	-	-	-	-
22	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	1	1.37	50	0.2	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Krupuk	-	-	-	-	3	4.11	25	0.61	-	-	-	-
26	Sopir & Kenek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Tukang Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3	100	-	0.61	73	100	-	15.08	1	100	-	0.2

contd...

TABLE 23

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF DAILY
INCOME AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION

No	Occupation	SIZE OF DAILY INCOME											
		300 - <u>325</u>				325 - <u>350</u>				350 - <u>375</u>			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Jual Bakso	28	29.17	28.57	5.78	-	-	-	-	4	26.66	4.08	0.82
2	Jual Bakmi	3	3.12	8.33	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Jual Lotis	5	5.21	11.62	1.03	-	-	-	-	2	13.33	4.65	0.41
4	Jual Es	15	15.62	23.07	3.09	-	-	-	-	1	6.66	1.38	0.2
5	Becak	5	5.21	8.93	1.03	-	-	-	-	1	6.66	1.78	0.2
6	Jual Bakpao	3	3.12	27.27	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jual Aneka Makanan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.66	20	0.2
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13.33	20	0.41
10	Jual Burjo	2	2.08	11.75	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Jual Sapu	1	1.04	33.33	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	6.66	33.33	0.2
12	Jual Tali Plastik	3	3.12	42.86	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	1	1.04	16.67	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	3	3.12	11.54	0.6	-	-	-	-	1	6.66	3.84	0.2
15	Jual Temu Lawak	4	4.16	30.77	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Jual Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Jual Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.66	25	0.2
19	Jual Brem	6	6.25	37.5	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Jual Putu	6	6.25	60	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Jual Arum Manis	2	2.08	40	0.41	-	-	-	-	1	6.66	20	0.2
22	Jual Kurungan	1	1.04	50	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Jual Busu	1	1.04	50	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Krupuk	6	6.25	50	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Jopir & Kenek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Tukang Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kuli	1	1.04	100	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Pambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		96	100	-	19.83	-	-	-	-	15	100	-	3.09

contd...

(31-id)

TABLE 23

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF DAILY
INCOME AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION

No	Occupation	SIZE OF DAILY INCOME											
		375 - <u>400</u>				400 - <u>425</u>				425 - <u>450</u>			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Jual Bakso	-	-	-	-	17	21.79	17.35	3.51	-	-	-	-
2	Jual Bakmi	-	-	-	-	4	5.13	11.11	0.82	-	-	-	-
3	Jual Lotis	1	25	2.32	0.2	11	14.10	25.58	2.27	-	-	-	-
4	Jual Es	-	-	-	-	8	10.26	12.3	1.65	-	-	-	-
5	Becak	1	25	1.78	0.2	10	12.82	17.86	2.07	-	-	-	-
6	Jual Bakpao	2	50	18.18	0.4	2	2.56	18.18	0.41	-	-	-	-
7	Jual Aneka Makanan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jual Burjo	-	-	-	-	1	1.28	5.88	0.2	1	-	5.88	-
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jual Tali Plastik	-	-	-	-	1	1.28	14.82	0.2	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	2	2.56	33.33	0.41	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	-	-	-	-	10	12.82	38.46	2.07	-	-	-	-
15	Jual Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	1	1.28	7.69	0.2	-	-	-	-
16	Jual Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Jual Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	3	3.85	75	0.61	-	-	-	-
19	Jual Brem	-	-	-	-	4	5.13	25	0.82	-	-	-	-
20	Jual Putu	-	-	-	-	2	2.56	20	0.41	-	-	-	-
21	Jual Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Krupuk	-	-	-	-	1	1.28	8.33	0.2	-	-	-	-
26	Sopir & Kenek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Tukang Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Pambal Ban	-	-	-	-	1	1.28	33.33	0.2	-	-	-	-
		4	100	-	0.8	78	100	-	16.11	1	100	-	0.2

contd...

TABLE 23

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF DAILY
INCOME AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION

No	Occupation	SIZE OF DAILY INCOME											
		450 - / 475				475 - / 500				500 - / 525			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Jual Bakso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	35.05	34.69	7.02
2	Jual Bakmi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14.43	38.89	2.88
3	Jual Lotis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.13	9.3	0.82
4	Jual Es	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13.40	20	2.68
5	Becak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7.21	12.5	1.44
6	Jual Bakpao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.06	18.18	0.41
7	Jual Aneka Makanan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.03	4.76	0.2
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jual Burjo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6.19	35.29	1.23
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jual Tali Plastik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.06	33.33	0.41
14	Jual Ronde	1	50	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	6	6.19	23.07	1.23
15	Jual Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Jual Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Jual Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Jual Brem	1	50	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.13	25	0.82
20	Jual Putu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Jual Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.03	50	-
23	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Krupuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sopir & Kenek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Tukang Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.03	100	0.2
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.03	100	0.20
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.03	33.33	0.2
		2	100	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	97	100	-	20.4

contd...

TABLE 23

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF DAILY
INCOME AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION

No	Occupation	SIZE OF DAILY INCOME											
		525 - <u>550</u>				550 - <u>575</u>				575 - <u>600</u>			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Jual Bakso	-	-	-	-	1	50	1.02	0.2	-	-	-	-
2	Jual Bakmi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Jual Lotis	-	-	-	-	1	50	2.32	0.2	-	-	-	-
4	Jual Es	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Becak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Jual Bakpao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jual Aneka Makanan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jual Burjo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jual Tali Plastik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jual Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Jual Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Jual Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Jual Brem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Jual Putu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Jual Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Krupuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sopir & Kenek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Tukang Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	2	100	-	0.4	-	-	-	-

contd...

TABLE 23

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF DAILY
INCOME AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION

No	Occupation	SIZE OF DAILY INCOME					
		600 - <u>625</u>				Total	
		0	1	2	3	0	3
1	Jual Bakso	2	4.45	3.06	0.41	98	20.24
2	Jual Bakmi	13	28.88	36.12	12.68	36	7.44
3	Jual Lotis	-	-	-	-	43	9.50
4	Jual Es	10	22.22	15.38	2.07	65	13.43
5	Becak	4	8.89	7.14	0.82	53	10.95
6	Jual Bakpao	1	2.22	18.18	0.20	11	2.27
7	Jual Aneka Makanan	1	2.22	20	0.20	5	1.03
8	Buruh Batik	2	4.45	9.52	0.41	21	4.34
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	10	2.07
10	Jual Burjo	2	4.45	1.75	0.41	17	3.51
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	3	0.62
12	Jual Tali Plastik	-	-	-	-	7	1.44
13	Jual Nasi	1	2.22	16.67	0.20	6	1.23
14	Jual Ronde	1	2.22	3.85	0.20	26	5.36
15	Jual Temu Lawak	2	4.45	15.38	0.41	13	2.68
16	Jual Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	7	1.44
17	Jual Martabak	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
18	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	4	0.82
19	Jual Brem	1	2.22	6.25	0.2	16	3.30
20	Jual Putu	1	2.22	10	0.2	10	2.07
21	Jual Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	5	1.03
22	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
23	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
24	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
25	Jual Krupuk	-	-	-	-	12	2.48
26	Sopir & Kenek	2	4.45	100	0.41	2	0.41
27	Tukang Cukur	1	2.22	100	0.2	1	0.20
28	Tukang Kasur	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
31	Tambal Ban	1	2.22	33.33	0.2	3	0.62
		45	100	-	9.29	484	100

Key:

0 : total

1 : % (vertical)

2 : % (horizontal)

3 : % (total)

(See Table 23) have the highest proportion compared with other types of employment in the same class. There are 28.88% of them who earn between Rp.600-Rp.625/- daily, the second largest proportion of which are those who sell 'es' (drinks) and who make up 22.22% of those in the same income class.

The second highest income group is that between Rp.500-Rp.525/- daily. In this group the 'bakso' sellers make up 35.05% of the respondents in the group. Next are the 'bakmi' sellers and the drink sellers who respectively make up 14.43% and 13.40% of those in this income group. Among all the 'bakmi' sellers, the largest proportion belong to this income group, ie. 38.89%, whereas they only form 36.12% of the higher income bracket.

The third income group is between Rp.400-Rp.425/- daily. The 'bakso' sellers still make up the highest proportion of respondents in this group followed by the 'lotis' sellers (14.10%). Among the 'lotis' sellers alone, this class of income shows the highest proportion of such respondents (25.58%).

Another income group that show respondent groupings is that between Rp.300-Rp.325 daily. 19.83% of all respondents belong to this income bracket which can be divided further into several dominant groups as follows:

29.17% are 'bakso' sellers, ie. the highest group.
15.62% are drink sellers. Among the drink sellers alone, this income group has the bigger proportion compared to the other classes of income. There are 23.07% of the drink sellers in this Rp.300-Rp.325/- group; 20% of the drink sellers earn Rp.500-Rp.525/- daily and they represent 15.38% of those in the largest income group.

The next daily income group is that between Rp.250-Rp.275/- In this income group the highest proportion of the respondents are trishaw peddlars ie. 23.28%. Furthermore, among the migrants who work as trishaw peddlars, the majority of them (30.26%) belong to this income group. The next group of respondents with this income are the batik workers (16.44%). Similar to the trishaw peddlars, the majority of the migrants who work as batik labourers, earn this income. They form more than half of all the batik workers (57.14%).

The final group of respondents are those whose incomes are between Rp.200-Rp.225/-. As is the case for the daily earnings between Rp.300-Rp.325, and Rp.500-Rp.525/-, the Rp.200-Rp.225/- bracket show a high proportion of 'bakso' and drink sellers ie. 17.86% and 14.28% respectively. See Table 23 for a clearer picture.

The data that is recorded shows the variation in the difference of daily income of the respondents in the same occupation. It is

reflected in the respondent groups in the different income groups. The main factor which influences this difference is the tools that are used by the respondents as well as the factor of length of stay in Jogjakarta. The workers who do not yet own their own equipment generally rent them from the enterprise that provides the equipment as well as the materials that are needed. In this case the net income received by the respondent will be much less than what they would earn if the equipment belonged to them. Furthermore, the length of stay in Jogjakarta too will affect the size of their daily income. This is related to the usual clientele. In general, the sellers of the same goods will not have routes that overlap.

3.3.4 Contact between friends living in Jogjakarta and their village.

This factor is important in the study of seasonal migration. The contact with friends who live in Jogjakarta forms the basis of their perception of life in the city before they leave to work there. Since many of their friends have already left for Jogjakarta it is only natural that the friends and relatives are strongly influenced by the person already in Jogjakarta and they would enter the same occupation that he is in.

As has been stated in section 3.1.7, 83.69% of the respondents are of the opinion that it is easy to find accomodation in Jogjakarta. There are 6 types of lifestyles that their friends in Jogjakarta practise, ie:

- 1) Living alone in Jogjakarta, especially for those who are still single or who have left their family in the village.
- 2) Living in Jogjakarta with their family ie.wife and children.
- 3) Living in Jogjakarta with relatives who came from the same village.
- 4) Living in Jogjakarta with others (not relatives) who came from the same village.
- 5) Living in Jogjakarta with others (not relatives) who came from a different village but from the same area of origin.
- 6) Others with no set pattern.

Table 24 will make this picture clearer. It shows the highest proportion are those who live with relatives from the same village and same district and those who live with friends from the same village and same district. This is true for the majority of the places of origin that are recorded. Furthermore, this fact shows the role of communication between respondents in influencing another party in trying his luck in Jogjakarta. Where the distance

WHO THEY LIVE WITH IN JOGHANARTA ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

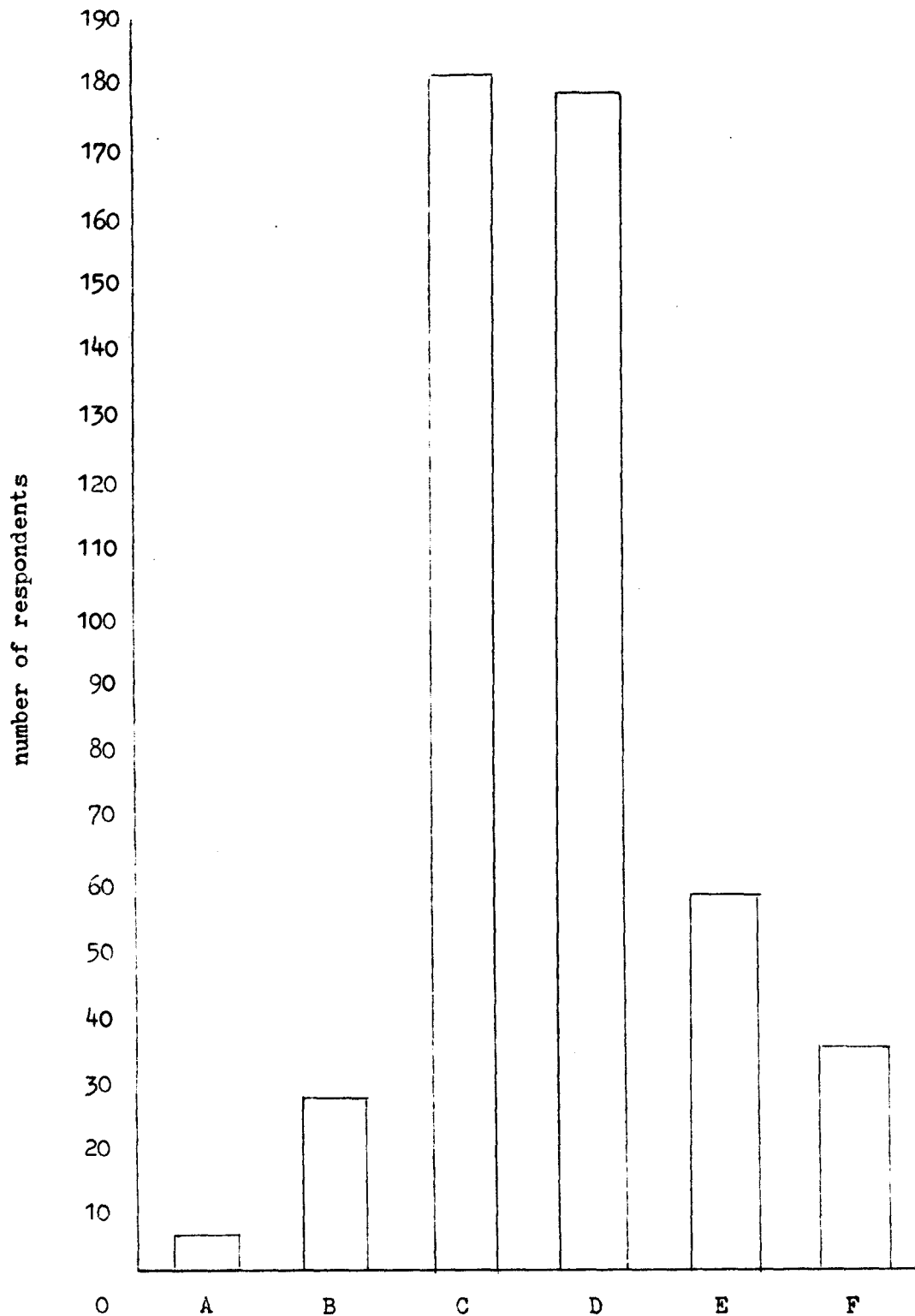
Note:

- 1 = Absolute
- 2 = Vertical %
- 3 = Horizontal %
- 4 = Total %

- 33-1 -

Diagram 6

RESPONDENT'S PLACE OF STAY IN JOGJAKARTA



Key:

- A = stays in Jogjakarta on his own
- B = stays with the family
- C = stays with relatives from the village
- D = stays with others from the same village
- E = stays with other people, from other villages
- F = uncertain

from the village to Jogjakarta is not far (for those from the same village) communication between them is easy and they are able to relate their experiences more often compared to those who live far away. The above is illustrated in Diagram 6.

Those who live in Jogjakarta together with their friends from the same village account for 74.37% of which - 37.39% live with their family/relatives and 36.98% live with others.

Of the respondents from Gunung Kidul, 33.62% live with relatives from the same village and 43.66% live with friends from the same village. They form 36.76% of all respondents. Those who originate from Klaten and the other districts outside the Special Region Jogjakarta show a higher proportion in the second and third group, ie. they live in Jogjakarta with their relatives from the area, those who stay with friends and relatives from the same village make up 20.65% of the total. The districts apart from Klaten that are outside the Jogjakarta Special Region also show a similar pattern, and they form 14.04% of the respondents.

3.3.5. Type of occupation in Jogjakarta in relation to their place of origin

Apart from having friends who stay in Jogjakarta, the type of occupation in Jogjakarta depends on the communication between fellow seasonal migrants. Communication between the seasonal migrants is reflected by the similar occupation in Jogjakarta of those who come from the same village. As has been explained in section 3.3.4. the seasonal migrants tend to group together where accommodation is concerned. Such groupings will influence the activity that they engage in. The distribution of work in relation to place of origin of the seasonal migrants is illustrated in Table 25. The table shows that there are 31 types of occupation of the seasonal migrants, the proportion of distribution however is not uniform. For example, it can be stated here that for respondents from Gunung Kidul, the majority sell 'bakso' - this represents 17.77% of all respondents. 87.76% of all 'bakso' sellers originate from Gunung Kidul and 37.56% of all respondents from Gunung Kidul are 'bakso' sellers. The other main goods that are sold by the Gunung Kidul respondents are 'bakmi', 'lotis', 'ronde' and 'krupuk'.

The place of origin that is second to Gunung Kidul is southern Klaten. The occupation of the Klaten respondents differ in dominance from the Gunung Kidul respondents. The drink sellers from Klaten form 9.50% of all respondents. 70.76% of all drink sellers originate from Klaten and 33.39% of all Klaten respondents sell drinks. The other occupations that should be noted are trishaw peddlars, batik workers, and 'burjo' sellers.

TABLE 25

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT IN JOGJAKARTA							
		GUNUNG KIDUL				BANTUL			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Bakso	86	37.56	87.76	17.77	-	-	-	-
2	Bakmi	36	15.72	100	7.43	-	-	-	-
3	Lotis	35	14.90	81.41	7.23	-	-	-	-
4	Es	6	2.62	9.23	1.23	-	-	-	-
5	Becak	8	3.49	15.09	1.65	1	50	1.88	0.20
6	Bakpao	5	2.18	45.45	1.03	-	-	-	-
7	Aneka makanan	4	1.74	80	0.82	-	-	-	-
8	Buruh Batik	3	1.31	14.28	0.51	1	50	4.76	0.20
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Burjo	4	1.74	23.52	0.82	-	-	-	-
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jual tali plastik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	18	7.86	69.23	0.92	-	-	-	-
15	Temu Lawak	6	2.62	46.15	1.23	-	-	-	-
16	Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Brem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Putu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Sopir & Kenek	1	0.43	50	0.20	-	-	-	-
23	Buat Kasur	1	0.43	100	0.20	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kurungan	2	0.82	100	0.40	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tambal Ban	3	1.31	100	0.51	-	-	-	-
28	Krupuk	10	4.36	83.33	2.06	-	-	-	-
29	Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Bakulan	1	0.43	100	0.20	-	-	-	-
31	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		229	100	-	47.31	2	100	-	0.41

contd...

TABLE 25

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT IN JOGJAKARTA							
		KULON PROGO				SLEMAN			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Bakso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bakmi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Lotis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Es	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Becak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Bakpao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Aneka makanan	1	11.11	20	0.20	-	-	-	-
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Burjo	-	-	-	-	1	100	5.88	0.20
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jual tali plastik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	6	66.67	100	1.23	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	1	11.11	3.84	0.20	-	-	-	-
15	Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Brem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Putu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Sopir & Kenek	1	11.11	50	0.20	-	-	-	-
23	Buat Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Suau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Krupuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		9	100	-	1.85	1	100	-	0.20

contd...

TABLE 25

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT IN JOGJAKARTA							
		KLATEN				Outside the Special Region Jogjakarta excluding Klaten			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Bakso	3	2.17	3.06	0.51	8	8.72	8.14	1.64
2	Bakmi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Lotis	5	3.62	11.62	1.03	3	3.29	6.97	0.51
4	Es	46	33.39	70.76	9.50	10	10.98	15.39	2.06
5	Becak	36	26.08	67.95	7.43	7	7.69	13.20	1.44
6	Bakpao	-	-	-	-	6	6.59	54.54	1.23
7	Aneka makanan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Buruh Batik	16	11.59	76.19	3.30	-	-	-	-
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	8	8.72	88.88	1.65
10	Burjo	11	7.97	64.70	2.27	-	-	-	-
11	Jual Sapu	3	2.17	100	0.61	-	-	-	-
12	Jual tali plastik	7	5.07	100	1.44	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	1	0.72	3.84	0.20	1	1.09	3.84	0.20
15	Temu Lawak	6	4.34	46.15	1.23	-	-	-	-
16	Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	5	5.38	100	1.03
17	Mainan Anak	1	0.72	14.28	0.20	6	6.59	85.71	1.23
18	Martabak	1	0.72	50	0.20	1	1.09	50	0.20
19	Roti	-	-	-	-	4	4.39	100	0.80
20	Brem	-	-	-	-	16	18.79	100	3.30
21	Putu	-	-	-	-	10	10.98	100	2.06
22	Sopir & KeneK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Buat Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	2	2.19	100	0.40
26	Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	2	2.19	100	0.40
27	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Krupuk	1	0.72	8.33	0.20	1	1.09	8.33	0.20
29	Cukur	1	0.72	100	0.20	-	-	-	-
30	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Kuli	-	-	-	-	1	1.09	100	0.20
Total		138	100	-	28.51	91	100	-	18.80

contd...

TABLE 25

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT IN JOGJAKARTA					
		Others				Total	
		0	1	2	3	0	1
1	Bakso	1	7.14	1.02	0.20	98	20.24
2	Bakmi	-	-	-	-	36	7.43
3	Lotis	-	-	-	-	43	8.88
4	Es	3	21.42	4.61	0.51	65	13.42
5	Becak	1	7.14	1.88	0.20	53	10.95
6	Bakpao	-	-	-	-	11	2.27
7	Aneka makanan	-	-	-	-	5	1.03
8	Buruh Batik	1	7.14	4.76	0.20	21	4.33
9	Jual Bunga	1	17.14	11.11	0.20	9	1.85
10	Burjo	1	7.14	5.88	0.20	17	3.51
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	3	0.61
12	Jual tali plastik	-	-	-	-	7	1.44
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	6	1.23
14	Jual Ronde	5	35.74	19.23	1.03	26	5.51
15	Temu Lawal	1	7.14	7.69	0.20	13	2.68
16	Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	5	1.03
17	Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	7	1.44
18	Martabak	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
19	Roti	-	-	-	-	4	0.82
20	Brem	-	-	-	-	16	3.30
21	Putu	-	-	-	-	10	2.06
22	Sopir & Kenek	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
23	Buat Kasur	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
24	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
25	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
26	Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
27	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	3	0.61
28	Krupuk	-	-	-	-	12	2.47
29	Cukur	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
30	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
31	Kuli	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
Total		14	100	-	2.89	484	100

Key:

0 = absolute total
 1 = vertical %
 2 = horizontal %
 3 = total %

Source: Data Primair (1977)

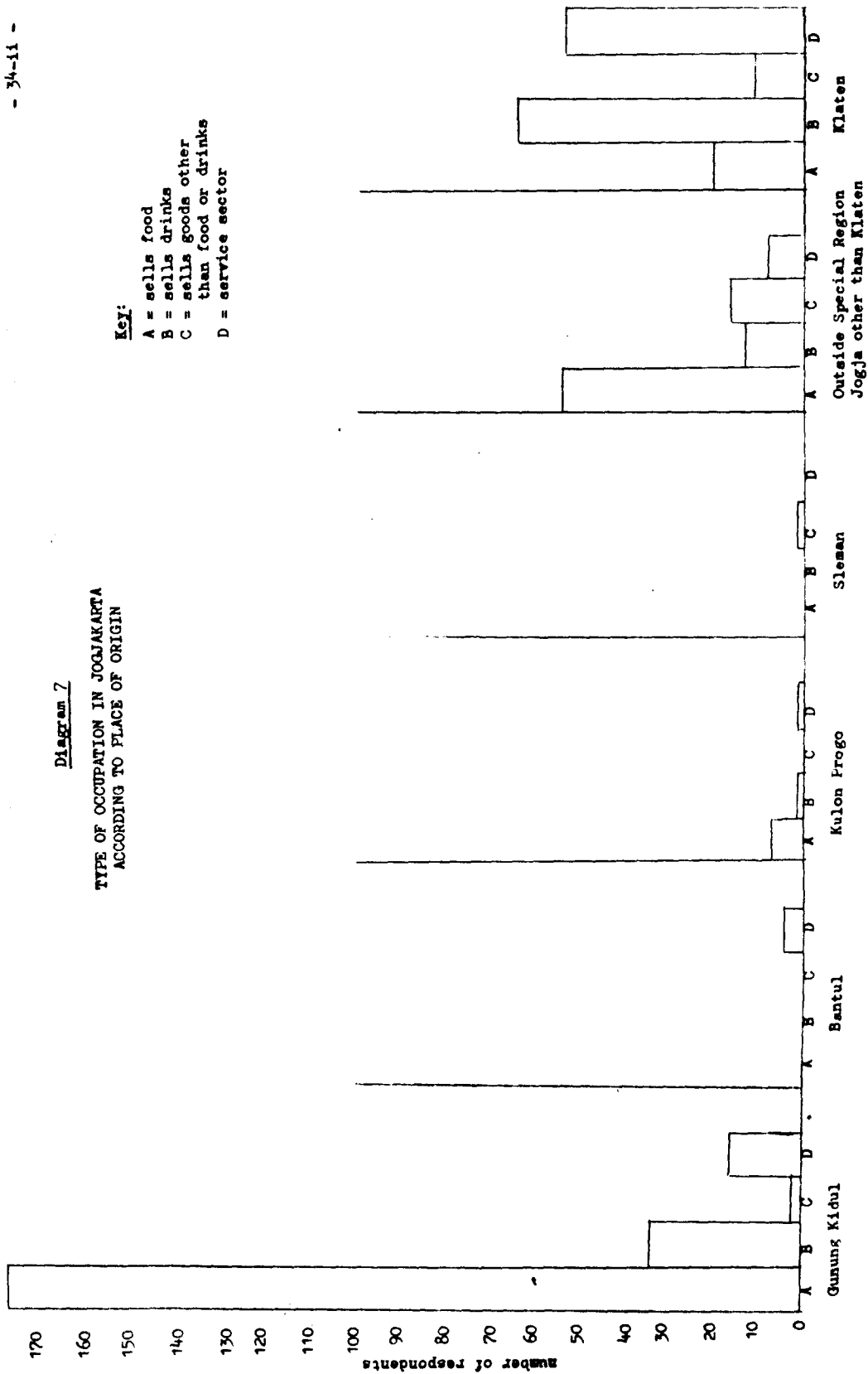
Table 25

Type of occupation in Jogjakarta:

1. Bakso = Makes or sells meatballs
2. Bakmi = Makes or sells noodles
3. Lotis = Makes or sells 'lotis'
4. Es = Makes or sells drink products
5. Becak = Trishaw peddler
6. Bakpao = Makes or sells bread dumplings
7. Aneka makanan = Makes or sells a variety of food
8. Buruh Batik = Batik worker
9. Jual bunga = Sells flowers
10. Burjo = Makes or sells 'burjo'
11. Jual sapu = Sells brooms
12. Jual tali plastik = Sells plastic string
13. Jual nasi = Sells rice
14. Jual ronde = Sells 'ronde'
15. Temu lawak = Makes or sells a kind of ginger
16. Arum Manis = Sells 'arum manis'
17. Mainan Anak = Sells children's toys
18. Martabak = Makes or sells a savoury meat pastry
19. Roti = Makes/sells bread
20. Brem = Makes/sells rice wine
21. Putu = Makes/sells rice cake
22. Sopir & kenek = chauffeur & assistant to bus or taxi driver
23. Buat kasur = Makes mattresses
24. Jual kurungan = Sells cages
25. Jual susu = Sells milk
26. Kursi rotan = Makes/sells rattan chairs
27. Tambal ban = repairs tyres
28. Krupuk = Makes/sells food crackers
29. Bakulan = Makes/sells baskets
30. Kuli = Coolie

Diagram 2
TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

Key:
A = sells food
B = sells drinks
C = sells goods other
than food or drinks
D = service sector



The respondents who originate from areas that are outside the Jogjakarta Special Region are 'putu' and 'brem' sellers. In fact all such sellers are from the above-mentioned districts. The drink sellers too represent a high proportion of the respondents coming from areas outside the Jogjakarta Special Region, other than Klaten. Diagram 7 will illustrate the above-mentioned facts.

The occupations mentioned above may be divided into four income groups:

- a) Those who sell food
- b) Those who sell drinks
- c) Those who sell goods (not food or drinks)
- d) Those who offer their services

When the above is explained in Diagram no. 7, it will show that:

- 1) The majority of respondents who originate from Gunung Kidul sell food, then drinks, then services. Those that sell goods other than food or drinks only make up a small proportion.
- 2) The respondents who originate from Bantul are mostly in the service sector.
- 3) The respondents from Kulon Progo have the same pattern of distribution as those from Gunung Kidul.
- 4) Sleman District respondents show a special situation, such as that of the Bantul respondents. The reason for the small number of migrants from these two areas has been explained in the preceding chapter. The main reason is its proximity to Jogjakarta as well as the good transport facilities which enable the workers who originate from these two districts to come to Jogjakarta and leave the city on the same day.
- 5) The respondents who originate from areas, apart from Klaten, that are outside the Jogjakarta Special Region have the same pattern of distribution as those from Gunung Kidul, except for minor modifications. Diagram 7 shows that those who sell goods other than food and drinks have second place to those who sell food.
- 6) The pattern of distribution that differs from the above is seen in the respondents who come from Klaten. Most of them sell drinks, next are those who are in the service sector, then food sellers and finally those who sell goods other than food or drinks.

3.3.6 Relationship between type of work in Jogjakarta and the search for employment

In this section we explain the opinion of the respondents on seeking employment when they are in Jogjakarta. In section 3.1.6 we explained the respondent's opinion on the possibility of getting employment in Jogjakarta, before their decision to move to Jogjakarta. As was explained, 51.86% of all respondents stated that getting employment in Jogjakarta was easy, 29.13% said that it was quite easy, 12.40% felt it was difficult, 10.3% thought that it was very easy to obtain employment in Jogjakarta. After their arrival in Jogjakarta it appears that the opinion they held was confirmed - there were no changes at all. This is reflected in Table 26.

It appears that, all included, among those who thought it was very easy to get work - 33.33% are batik workers, 33.33% are 'lotis' sellers; 16.67% sell drinks; 16.67% are trishaw peddlars. 58.13% of all 'lotis' sellers thought it was easy and the majority of those who sell drinks thought it was quite difficult (39.99%). And among the respondents who felt it was difficult, 22.82% are those who sell drinks.

51.85% of all respondents are of the opinion that it was easy. The 'bakso' sellers form the largest group who thought it was easy. They make up 22.31% of these respondents and 11.57% of all respondents. They also represent 79.60% of all 'bakso' sellers. The second largest proportion who held this opinion were the trishaw peddlars (11.55%). They represent 54.71% of all trishaw peddlars and only 5.99% of all respondents. Those who sell 'lotis' form the third group and those who sell drinks are fourth. Next are those who sell 'brem' - in fact all the 'brem' sellers think that getting employment in Jogjakarta is easy. The other big groups are those who sell 'bakmi', the batik workers and the 'ronde' sellers - all of whom think that getting a job in Jogjakarta is easy.

There are two big groups which thought that getting employment in Jogjakarta was difficult, ie. they are those who sell drinks and those who sell 'bakso'. They form 12.39% of all respondents. The second largest group after them which felt that it was easy are those who felt that getting a job in Jogjakarta was not too difficult, but not too easy either. They include 29.13% of all respondents. Those who felt this way were mostly drink sellers, 'bakso' sellers, trishaw peddlars and the 'lotis' sellers, the other groups only form a small proportion. Diagram 8 will enable a comparison of the above data which has been transferred from Table 26. It shows that the majority of those who sell food felt it was easy to get a job. Next were the drink vendors and third were those from the service sector. The majority of those who thought it was very easy were in the service sector. Those who thought it was quite difficult to seek employment in Jogjakarta

Table 26

Type of occupation in Jogjakarta:

1. Bakso = Sells meatball
2. Bakmi = Sells noodles
3. Lotis = Sells 'lotis'
4. Es = Sells drinks
5. Becak = Trishaw peddler
6. Young yen = Sells 'young yen'
7. Iyik-iyik = Sells 'iyik-iyik'
8. Buruh batik = Batik worker
9. Jual Bunga = Sells flowers
10. Burjo = Sells 'burjo'
11. Jual Sapu = Sells brooms
12. Jual tali plastik = Sells plastic string
13. Jual nasi = Sells rice
14. Jual ronde = Sells 'ronde'
15. Temu lawak = Sells a kind of ginger
16. Arum manis = Sells 'arum manis'
17. Mainan anak = Sells children's toys
18. Martabak = Sells a savoury meat pastry
19. Roti = Sells bread
20. Brem = Sells rice wine
21. Putu = Sells a rice cake
22. Sopir kenek = Chauffeur cum bus-driver's assistant
23. Buat Kasur = Makes mattresses
24. Jual kurungan = Sells cages
25. Jual susu = Sells milk
26. Kursi rotan = Sells rattan chairs
27. Tambal ban = Mends tyres
28. Krupuk = Sells food crackers
29. Cukur = Barber
30. Bakulan = Sells baskets
31. Kuli = Coolie

TABLE 26

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
ACCORDING TO DIFFICULTY IN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	Search for employment in Jogjakarta							
		Very Easy (1)				Easy (2)			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Bakso	1	-	-	-	56	22.31	79.6	11.57
2	Bakmi	-	-	-	-	22	8.76	61.11	4.54
3	Lotis	2	33.33	4.65	0.40	25	9.96	58.13	5.16
4	Es	1	16.67	1.53	0.20	24	9.56	36.92	4.95
5	Becak	1	16.67	1.88	0.20	29	11.55	54.71	5.99
6	Young Yen	-	-	-	-	6	2.39	54.54	1.23
7	Iyik-iyik	-	-	-	-	2	0.79	40	0.40
8	Buruh Batik	2	33.33	9.52	0.40	10	3.98	47.61	2.06
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	3	1.19	33.33	0.51
10	Burjo	-	-	-	-	6	2.39	35.29	1.23
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	3	1.19	100	8.51
12	Jual tali plastik	-	-	-	-	7	2.78	100	1.44
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	2	0.79	33.33	0.40
14	Jual Ronde	-	-	-	-	14	5.57	53.84	1.89
15	Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	9	3.58	69.23	1.85
16	Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	2	0.79	40	0.40
17	Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	2	0.79	28.57	0.40
18	Martabak	-	-	-	-	1	0.39	50	0.20
19	Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Brem	-	-	-	-	16	6.37	100	3.30
21	Putu	-	-	-	-	3	1.19	30	0.51
22	Sopir kenek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Buat Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	2	0.79	100	0.40
26	Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	1	0.39	33.33	0.20
28	Krupuk	-	-	-	-	4	1.59	33.33	0.82
29	Cukur	-	-	-	-	1	0.39	100	0.20
30	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	1	0.39	100	0.20
31	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		6	100	-	1.23	251	100	-	51.85

contd...

TABLE 26

**TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
ACCORDING TO DIFFICULTY IN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT**

No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	Search for employment in Jogjakarta							
		Difficult (3)				Quite Difficult (4)			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Bakso	14	23.33	14.28	2.89	22	15.60	22.44	4.54
2	Bakmi	8	13.33	22.22	1.65	3	2.12	8.33	0.51
3	Lotis	1	1.66	2.32	0.20	10	7.09	23.25	2.06
4	Es	12	19.99	18.46	2.77	26	22.82	39.99	5.37
5	Becak	9	15.09	16.98	1.85	13	9.21	24.52	2.68
6	Young Yen	1	1.66	9.09	0.20	4	2.83	36.36	0.82
7	Iyik-iyik	2	3.33	40	0.40	1	0.70	20	0.20
8	Buruh Batik	2	3.33	9.52	0.40	6	4.25	28.57	1.23
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	6	4.25	66.66	1.23
10	Burjo	1	1.66	5.88	0.20	9	6.38	52.94	1.85
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jual tali plastik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	1	1.66	16.66	0.20	3	2.12	49.99	0.51
14	Jual Ronde	3	4.99	11.53	0.51	7	4.96	26.92	1.44
15	Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	3	2.12	23.07	0.51
16	Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	3	2.12	60	0.51
17	Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	5	3.54	71.42	1.03
18	Martabak	-	-	-	-	1	0.70	50	0.20
19	Roti	-	-	-	-	4	2.83	100	0.82
20	Brem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Putu	1	1.66	10	0.20	6	4.25	60	1.23
22	Sopir kenek	2	3.33	100	0.40	-	-	-	-
23	Buat Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kurungan	1	1.66	50	0.20	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Kursi Rotan	1	1.66	50	0.20	1	0.70	50	0.20
27	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	2	1.41	66.66	0.40
28	Krupuk	-	-	-	-	5	3.54	41.66	1.03
29	Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Kuli	1	1.66	100	0.20	-	-	-	-
Total		60	100	-	12.39	141	100	-	29.13

contd...

TABLE 26

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
ACCORDING TO DIFFICULTY IN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

		Search for employment in Jogjakarta											
No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	Very Difficult (5)				Do not know (6)				Total			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Bakso	1	20	1.02	0.20	5	23.80	5.10	1.03	98	-	-	26.25
2	Bakmi	-	-	-	-	3	14.28	8.33	0.51	36	-	-	7.42
3	Lotis	-	-	-	-	4	19.04	9.30	0.82	43	-	-	8.88
4	Es	1	20	1.53	0.20	1	4.76	1.53	0.20	65	-	-	13.43
5	Becak	-	-	-	-	1	4.76	1.88	0.20	53	-	-	10.95
6	Young Yen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	2.26
7	Iyik-iyik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1.05
8	Buruh Batik	1	20	4.76	0.20	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	4.33
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1.85
10	Burjo	1	20	5.88	0.20	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	3.51
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	0.61
12	Jual tali plastik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1.44
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1.23
14	Jual Ronde	-	-	-	-	2	9.52	7.69	0.40	26	-	-	5.37
15	Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	1	4.76	7.69	0.20	13	-	-	2.68
16	Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1.0
17	Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1.44
18	Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.40
19	Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	0.82
20	Brem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	3.30
21	Putu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2.06
22	Sopir kenek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.40
23	Bual Kasur	-	-	-	-	1	4.76	100	0.20	1	-	-	0.20
24	Jual Kurungan	1	20	50	0.20	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.40
25	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.40
26	Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.40
27	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	0.61
28	Krupuk	-	-	-	-	3	14.28	24.99	0.61	12	-	-	2.47
29	Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.20
30	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.20
31	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.20
Total		5	100	-	1.03	21	100	-	14.33	484	-	-	100

Key: 0 = absolute total
1 = % vertical
2 = % horizontal
3 = % total

Source: Data Primair (1977)

Diagram 8

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
ACCORDING TO SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT

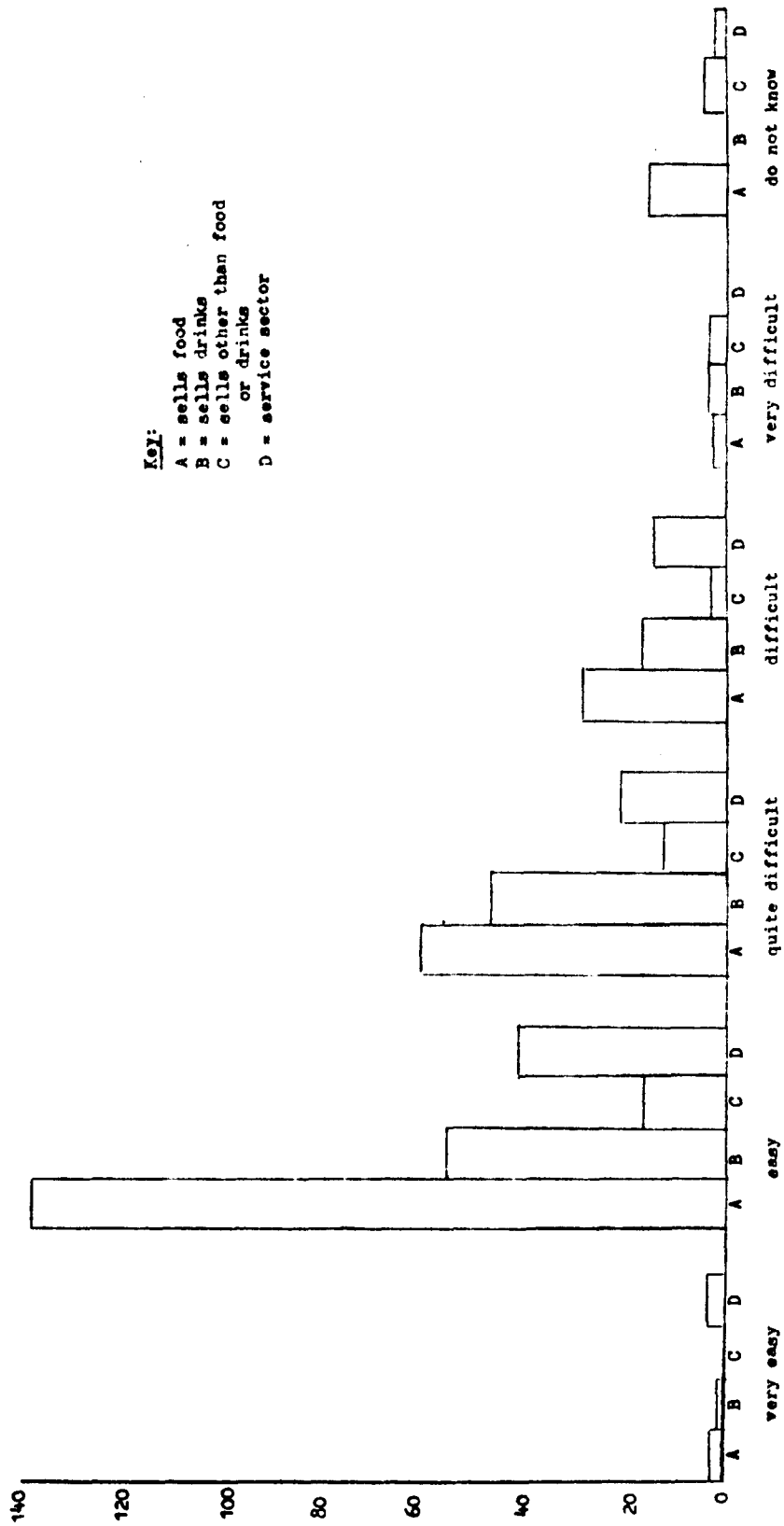


TABLE 27

**TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
IN RELATION TO SEARCH FOR ACCOMMODATION**

No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	Search for accommodation							
		Very Easy (1)				Easy (2)			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Bakso	2	15.38	2.04	1.03	70	19.44	71.43	14.46
2	Bakmi	-	-	-	-	35	9.72	97.22	7.23
3	Lotis	-	-	-	-	38	10.56	88.37	7.85
4	Es	2	15.38	3.07	0.40	45	12.50	69.23	9.30
5	Becak	2	15.38	3.77	0.40	47	13.06	88.68	9.16
6	Young Yen	-	-	-	-	8	2.22	72.73	1.65
7	Iyik-iyik	-	-	-	-	3	0.83	70	0.62
8	Buruh Batik	1	7.70	4.76	0.20	20	5.56	95.24	3.89
9	Jual Bunga	2	15.38	22.22	0.40	7	1.94	77.77	1.45
10	Jual Burjo	1	7.70	5.88	0.82	5	1.39	29.41	1.03
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	2	0.56	66.66	0.40
12	Jual tali plastik	-	-	-	-	5	1.39	71.43	1.03
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	5	1.39	83.33	1.03
14	Jual Ronde	-	-	-	-	15	4.17	57.69	3.10
15	Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	8	2.22	61.54	1.65
16	Jual Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	4	1.11	80	0.82
17	Jual Mainan Anak	-	-	-	-	5	1.39	71.42	1.03
18	Martabak	-	-	-	-	2	0.56	100	0.40
19	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	4	1.11	100	0.82
20	Jual Brem	-	-	-	-	10	2.78	62.50	2.07
21	Jual Putu	2	15.38	20	0.40	7	1.94	70	1.44
22	Sopir Kenek	-	-	-	-	1	0.28	50	0.20
23	Buat Kasur	-	-	-	-	1	0.28	100	0.20
24	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	2	0.56	100	0.40
26	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	1	0.28	50	0.20
27	Jual Krupuk	1	7.70	8.33	0.20	5	1.39	41.67	1.03
28	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	1	0.28	100	0.20
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	1	0.28	100	0.20
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	1	0.28	100	0.20
31	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	2	0.56	66.66	0.40
Total		13	100	-	2.69	360	100	-	74.38

contd...

TABLE 27

**TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
IN RELATION TO SEARCH FOR ACCOMMODATION**

No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	Search for accommodation							
		Difficult (3)				Very Difficult (4)			
		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
1	Bakso	23	32.39	23.47	4.75	3	10.71	3.06	0.62
2	Bakmi	1	1.41	2.78	0.20	-	-	-	-
3	Lotis	5	7.04	1.03	1.03	-	-	-	-
4	Es	10	14.08	2.07	2.07	5	17.86	7.69	1.03
5	Becak	4	5.63	0.82	0.82	-	-	-	-
6	Young Yen	3	4.23	0.62	0.62	-	-	-	-
7	Iyik-iyik	2	2.82	0.40	0.40	-	-	-	-
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jual Burjo	3	4.23	17.65	0.62	7	25	41.18	1.44
11	Jual Sapu	1	1.41	33.33	0.20	-	-	-	-
12	Jual tali plastik	2	2.82	28.57	0.40	-	-	-	-
13	Jual Nasi	1	1.41	16.66	0.20	-	-	-	-
14	Jual Ronde	4	5.63	15.38	0.82	6	21.43	23.08	1.24
15	Temu Lawak	3	4.23	23.08	0.62	2	7.14	15.38	0.40
16	Jual Arum Manis	1	1.41	20	0.20	-	-	-	-
17	Jual Mainan Anak	1	1.41	14.28	0.20	-	-	-	-
18	Martabak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Jual Brem	3	4.23	18.75	0.62	3	10.71	18.75	0.62
21	Jual Putu	1	1.41	10	0.20	-	-	-	-
22	Sopir kenek	1	1.41	50	0.20	-	-	-	-
23	Buat Kasur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Jual Kurungan	2	2.82	100	0.40	-	-	-	-
25	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Jual Kursi Rotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Jual Krupuk	-	-	-	-	2	7.14	16.67	0.62
28	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tambal Ban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		71	100	-	14.67	28	100	-	5.78

contd...

TABLE 27

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
IN RELATION TO SEARCH FOR ACCOMMODATION

No	Type of Occupation in Jogjakarta	Search for accommodation					
		Do not know (5)				Total	
		0	1	2	3	0	3
1	Bakso	-	-	-	-	98	20.34
2	Bakmi	-	-	-	-	36	7.43
3	Lotis	-	-	-	-	43	8.88
4	Es	3	25	4.62	0.62	65	13.42
5	Becak	-	-	-	-	53	10.95
6	Young Yen	-	-	-	-	11	2.27
7	Iyik-iyik	-	-	-	-	5	1.03
8	Buruh Batik	-	-	-	-	21	4.33
9	Jual Bunga	-	-	-	-	9	1.85
10	Jual Burjo	1	8.33	5.88	0.20	17	3.51
11	Jual Sapu	-	-	-	-	3	0.61
12	Jual tali plastik	-	-	-	-	7	1.44
13	Jual Nasi	-	-	-	-	6	1.23
14	Jual Ronde	1	8.33	3.85	0.20	26	5.37
15	Temu Lawak	-	-	-	-	13	2.68
16	Jual Arum Manis	-	-	-	-	5	1.03
17	Jual Mainan Anak	1	8.33	14.29	0.20	7	1.44
18	Martabak	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
19	Jual Roti	-	-	-	-	4	0.82
20	Jual Brem	-	-	-	-	16	3.30
21	Jual Putu	-	-	-	-	10	2.06
22	Sopir kenek	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
23	Buat Kasur	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
24	Jual Kurungan	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
25	Jual Susu	-	-	-	-	2	0.41
26	Jual Kursi Rotan	1	8.33	50	0.20	2	0.41
27	Jual Krupuk	4	33.33	33.33	0.82	12	2.47
28	Tukang Cukur	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
29	Bakulan	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
30	Kuli	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
31	Tambal Ban	1	8.33	33.33	0.20	3	0.61
Total		12	100	-	2.48	484	

Key: 0 = Absolute total
1 = Vertical %
2 = Horizontal %
3 = Total %

Source: Data Primair (1977)

had the same pattern of distribution as those who thought it was easy. From the above it is evident that contact between respondents, especially those from the same village, greatly helps the respondents in seeking employment in Jogjakarta.

3.3.7 Relationship between type of occupation in Jogjakarta and the search for accommodation

In section 3.1.7 we explained the opinion of the respondents on the possibility of getting accommodation in Jogjakarta. This initial outlook is normally obtained from the relatives or friends who have been to Jogjakarta. The migrants who had friends or relatives who went to Jogjakarta first were of the opinion that it was very easy, easy, and quite difficult to seek accommodation - this is because their relatives are normally ready to help them look for a place in the city.

The other respondents normally are of the opinion that it is difficult or very difficult to find accommodation or they do not know. This section will try to learn what they face especially since it might differ with their preconceived ideas they held. Meanwhile, the respondents who are in Jogjakarta are divided according to the type of occupation they hold - see Table 27. Their opinion on the availability of accommodation is divided into 5 groups: very easy, easy, difficult, very difficult and, do not know. From these groupings it was found that the largest group of respondents thought it was easy. 74.38% of the respondents felt it was easy to get accommodation in Jogjakarta. The second largest group thought it was difficult - they constituted 14.67% of all the respondents. 5.78% of all respondents thought that it was very difficult.

When this variation in the search for accommodation in Jogjakarta is divided into 4 main groups based on the type of work of the respondent, the distribution can be seen in Table 28.

Table 28

Opinion of the respondents on the search for accommodation in Jogjakarta according to their occupation.

Type of occupation	Very Easy		Easy		Difficult		Very Difficult		Do not know	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Sells food	6	1.24	196	40.60	43	8.88	15	3.10	5	1.03
Sells drinks	2	0.40	70	14.47	17	3.51	13	2.69	4	0.83
Sells other than food or drinks	2	0.40	20	4.15	6	1.24	-	-	2	0.40
Service Sector	3	0.62	74	15.29	3	0.63	-	-	1	0.20
Total	13	2.68	360	74.38	71	14.66	28	5.78	12	2.46

Note: 1 = absolute total
2 = %

Source: Data Primair (1977)

Table 28 shows that those who sell food make up the majority of those who think that it is easy to find accommodation ie. 40.50%; next are those in the service sector (15.29%) who thought it was easy; 14.47% of those who sold drinks felt the same way.

The food workers also made up the majority of those who thought it was difficult to get accommodation in Jogjakarta. They accounted for 8.88% of the respondents while the drink vendors account for 3.51%. There were also food vendors who represented 3.10% of all respondents who thought it was very difficult to get accommodation in Jogjakarta. When a comparison was made of the opinions they held with their opinion before they knew more of the situation in Jogjakarta, it shows a slight difference. See Table 29.

Table 29

Comparison of their opinion on the search for accommodation before and after being in Jogjakarta

Opinion on search for accommodation	Before being in Jogjakarta		After being in Jogjakarta	
	Number	%	Number	%
Very easy	19	3.92	13	2.68
Easy	396	81.82	360	74.39
Difficult	59	12.19	71	14.66
Very Difficult	-	-	28	5.79
Do not know/no comment	10	2.07	12	2.48
T o t a l	484	100.00	484	100.00

Source: Data Primair (1977).

From the comparison available above, the high proportion of respondents who thought it was very easy or easy to get accommodation showed a decline when they discovered the true situation in Jogjakarta. The others who thought it was difficult or very difficult and who gave no comments increased in proportion. This means that what they had pictured did not tally with the true situation, in fact 5.97% of all respondents felt that seeking accommodation in Jogjakarta was very difficult. Prior to their experience in Jogjakarta, there were none who thought that it would be very difficult to obtain accommodation in Jogjakarta.

Those who felt that it was easy to obtain accommodation included the 'bakso' vendor; the drinks vendor and 'lotis' sellers rejected the view that it was difficult to get accommodation.

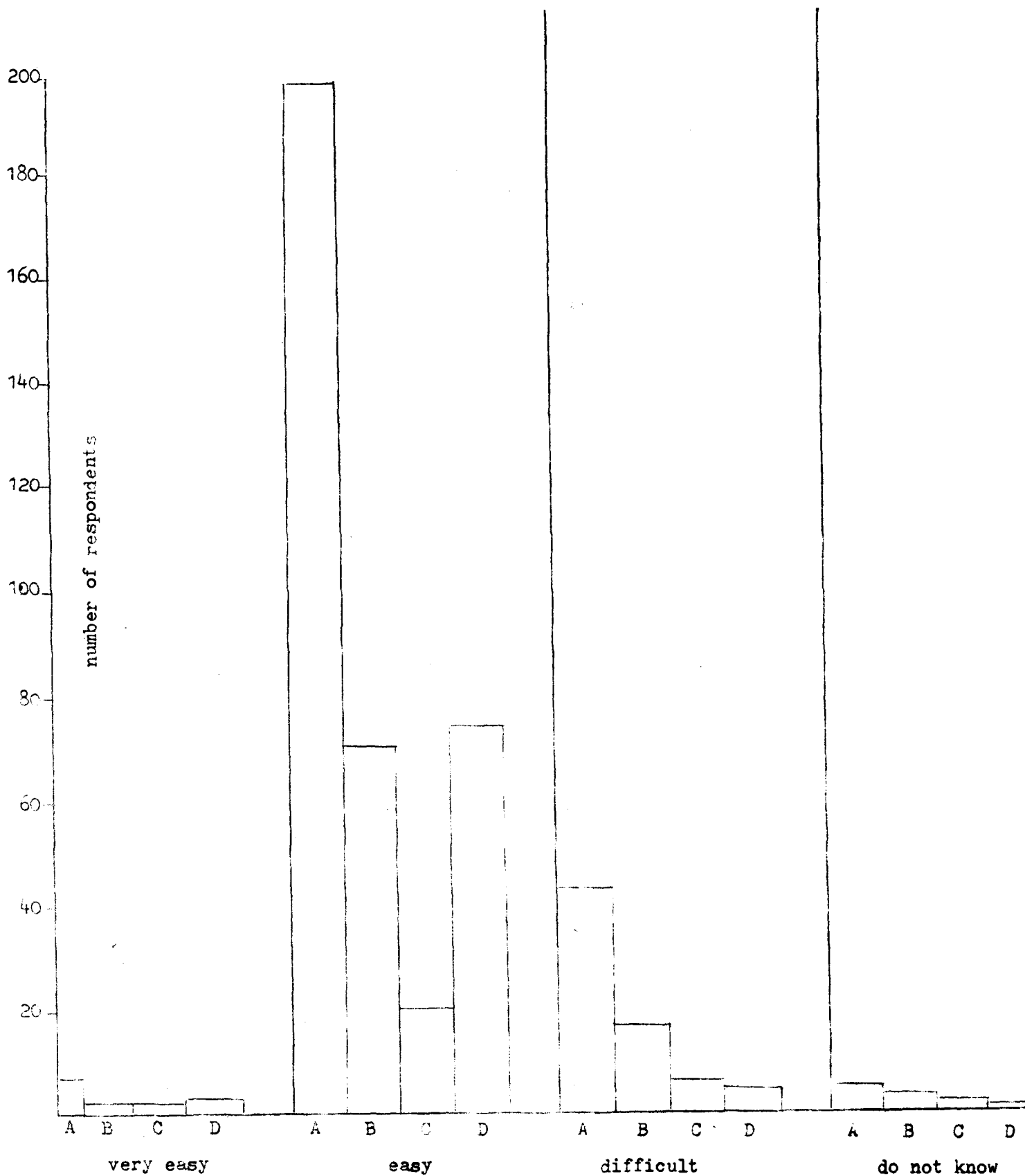
The respondent group which felt it ~~was~~ very difficult to get accommodation are those who sold 'burjo', 'ronde' and drinks. The other types of occupation only showed a minor proportion who had this opinion.

Diagram 9 illustrates the data mentioned above. It clearly shows that the pattern of distribution of the viewpoint concerning the search for accommodation was not similar. Only the opinion expressed under the category 'difficult' and 'do not know/no comments' showed a slight similarity - here the food sellers and the drink sellers as well as those who sold goods other than food or drinks and the service sector, each showed a gradual change.

Where the viewpoint 'very easy' and 'easy' is concerned, it appears that the food sellers and those who sold non-food/non-drink items showed a small difference in comparison to the food seller and the service sector. In other words it can be said that the picture they have of Jogjakarta from their friends and relatives will not always be what they had imagined. However, an interesting fact of the opinions held before and after being in Jogjakarta is that the majority of respondents still feel that getting accommodation in Jogjakarta is not too difficult a task.

Diagram 9

TYPE OF OCCUPATION IN JOGJAKARTA
IN RELATION TO SEARCH FOR ACCOMMODATION



Key:

A = sells food
B = sells drinks

C = sells other things
D = service sector

C O N C L U S I O N

From this research on the seasonal migrants of Jogjakarta we made several interesting conclusions. The conclusions are related to the push factors, the factors of attraction as well as the pattern of mobility.

From the point of view of the 'push factors' that led to seasonal migration, it was because:

- There was poverty in the place of origin that was caused mainly by the poor physiographical conditions that were unfavourable to farming.
- They pictured the situation in Jogjakarta as being a place where it was possible to gain an income which is much better than what they would earn at home. This played a big role in sparking off the desire of the village inhabitants to try their luck in Jogjakarta.

From the point of view of mobility, the distribution of the time when they returned to the villages as well as the time when they returned to Jogjakarta shows that:

- The migrants returned periodically to their villages. In fact, the majority of them do so within a period of less than a month. This means that their return to the villages is not determined by the variation of seasons in the field of farming. In other words, it can be stated that they return home almost every month, or even at periodic intervals of less than a month.
- The factor that determines the frequency of their return to the villages is the obligation - of family ties - to the family that they have left behind in the village.

From the point of view of the factors in Jogjakarta that attract the migrants, we find among other things:

- The income of the seasonal migrants for the same period of time is much higher in Jogjakarta than it is in the place of origin.
- The income they earn in Jogjakarta is more of a certainty and is more regular than what they receive in their village.
- Those who have worked in Jogjakarta feel that seeking accommodation or employment does not pose a problem.



From the data given, especially the existence of the push and pull factors - there is a strong influence on the desire of the village inhabitants to move to the city. It is not presumptuous to state that the above symptoms will continue until there are improvements in the socio-economic situation of the rural areas such that they can absorb the labour force as well as improve the standard of living of the inhabitants.

SEAPRAP

THE SOUTHEAST ASIA POPULATION RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- * To strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical support and guidance if required.
- * To increase the quantity and quality of social science research on population problems in Southeast Asia.
- * To facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the program as well as its implications for policy and planning among researchers in the region, and between researchers, government planners and policy makers.

ILLUSTRATIVE RESEARCH AREAS

The range of the research areas include a wide variety of research problems relating to population, but excludes reproductive biology. The following are some examples of research areas that could fall within the general focus of the Program:

- * Factors contributing to or related to fertility regulation and family planning programs; familial, psychological, social, political and economic effects of family planning and contraception.
- * Antecedents, processes, and consequences (demographic, cultural, social, psychological, political, economic) of population structure, distribution, growth and change.
- * Family structure, sexual behaviour and the relationship between child-bearing patterns and child development.
- * Inter-relationships between population variables and the process of social and economic development (housing, education, health, quality of the environment, etc).
- * Population policy, including the interaction of population variables and economic policies, policy implications of population distribution and movement with reference to both urban and rural settings, and the interaction of population variables and law.
- * Evaluation of on-going population education programs and/or development of knowledge-based population education program.

- * Incentive schemes — infrastructures, opportunities; overall economic and social development programs.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Selection will be made by a Program Committee of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars in the social sciences and population. The following factors will be considered in evaluating research proposals:

1. relevance of the proposed research to current issues of population in the particular countries of Southeast Asia;
2. its potential contribution to policy formation, program implementation, and problem solving;
3. adequacy of research design, including problem definition, method of procedure, proposed mode of analysis, and knowledge of literature;
4. feasibility of the project, including time requirement; budget; and availability, accessibility, and reliability of data;
5. Applicant's potential for further development.

DURATION AND AMOUNT OF AWARDS

Research awards will be made for a period of up to one year. In exceptional cases, requests for limited extension may be considered. The amount of an award will depend on location, type and size of the project, but the maximum should not exceed US\$7,500.

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS

The Program is open to nationals of the following countries: Burma, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Particular emphasis will be placed on attracting young social scientists in provincial areas.

Applications are invited from the following:

- * Graduate students in thesis programs
- * Faculty members
- * Staff members in appropriate governmental and other organizations.

Full-time commitment is preferable but applicants must at least be able to devote a substantial part of their time to the research project. Advisers may be provided, depending on the needs of applicants.